

CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

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IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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VOL XVII.

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——— il me semble qu'un des plus grands charmes de la Botanique est, apres celui de voir par soi-même, celui de verifier ce qu'ont vu les autres; donner sur le temoignage de mes propres yeux mon assentiment aux observations fines et justes d'un auteur me paroît une veritable jouissance; au lieu que quand je ne trouve pas ce qu'il dit je suis toujours en inquietude si ce n'est pas moi qui voit mal.

Rousseau parlant de la synonymie.

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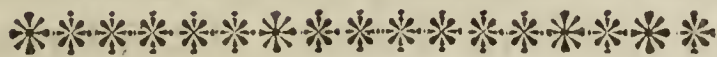
M DCCC III.







## IXIA SECUNDA. ONE-RANKED IXIA.

*Class and Order.*

## TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 549.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *secunda*; foliis nudis, scapo lanugine perminuta densissima vestito, rachide perarcuatim flexuosa, floribus secundis tubo brevi, antheris stigmatibus subjectis. G.

IXIA *secunda*. Thunb. *Diff. n.* 7. (e cujus synonymis eliminandæ IXIA *flexuosa*, L. IXIA *scillaris*, L. & IXIA *secunda*, De la Roche) *prod.* 9. *Berg. fl. cap.* 6. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. t. 277. *coll.* 4. 180. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 197. (rejectione una cum supradiçtis a Thunbergio citatis, item synonymo *Houtt Linn. Pfl. syst.*)


IXIA *pusilla*. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 245.

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Bulb oblong, ovate, pointed, about the size of a pea, covered with a shell-like smooth dark brown tunic, often with several, according to the age of the plant, the one over the other imbricated downwards, far and regularly cleft from their bases upwards, segments subulate. Leaves radical two, cauline 1—2, narrow, linear-ensiform, stiffish, sheathing at the base, streaked, midrib very prominent. Stem 4—8 inches high, finely velvety with short thickset villi; has generally one or two axillary branches. Flowers on the main spike 1—6, one-ranked, issuing from the alternate bends only, upright, scentless. Rachis reclined with the curvatures deeply bowed, alternate ones longest, a characteristic very conspicuous in indigenous many-flowered specimens. Limb rotately patent, segments oval, acute, equal, flat. Filaments shorter than the anthers, which last are beneath the subrevolute stigmas.

The

The above-mentioned curvature of the joints of the Rachis probably suggested to THUNBERG the possibility of its being LINNÆUS'S *IXIA flexuosa*, which is however a very distinct species. Found at the Cape, on the Groene Kloof, and Roode Sand Hills, and also in some sandy spots in Swartland. Forms with *IXIA ramosa* (*scillaris*, Thunb.) *IXIA hirta*, *IXIA Ro-chensis*, and *IXIA setacea*, a very distinct section in this genus, agreeing in bulb and general habit of the leaves and flowers. Is as yet a very rare plant amongst us. Our figure was taken at the garden of Mr. Alderman HIBBERT. G.



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IXIA ROCHENSIS ( $\alpha$ .) PLAID IXIA.

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*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num. 549.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *Rochensis*; caule foliisque nudis, spatha subventricoso-ovali faucem cum tubo æquante, laciniis lanceolatis foveola melliflua basi insculptis, pistillo corollam fere æquante. G.

( $\alpha$ ) *Palmaris*, non ramosa, 1—2 flora, foliis subulatis angustioribus, limbo radiatim patente. G.

IXIA *azurea*. *Herb. Banks.* exemplarium capense.

( $\beta$ ) *Spithamæa*, ramosa multiflora, foliis linearibus, floribus spicato-secundis, rachidis flexibus arcuatis, corolla campanulato-patente. *E specimine sicco. An laciniæ foveolato-insculptæ, necne indeque species distincta?* G.

IXIA *violacea*. *Herb. Banks.* exemplarium capense.

IXIA *secunda de la Roche*, *diff. 17. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. p. 40. t. 78. fig. 1.*

Bulbs precisely as in *IXIA secunda*. Leaves firm, streaked, sheathing at the base. Flowers upright. Spathe large, striated, convolute-oval. Anthers small, sagittate-ovate: filaments erect, upwards slightly patent. Pistil nearly equal to the limb: stigmas recurved over the anthers. Variety ( $\beta$ ) we have only seen in a dried state, by which we could not ascertain whether it possessed the small nectareous excavation at the base of each segment so remarkable in ( $\alpha$ ), and consequently are uncertain whether it ought to be considered as a mere variety or a distinct species. Flowers in May.

Our

Our drawing of this very rare and beautiful little plant was taken from a specimen kindly communicated by R. SALISBURY, Esq. by whom the bulbs were received from the Cape.

We have given a trivial name in remembrance of Dr. DANIEL DE LA ROCHE, author of a small tract, entitled, "*Specimen inaugurale sistens descriptiones plantarum aliquot novarum, Lugd. Bat. 1766,*" confined to this natural order, of which he has described many Cape species with great minuteness, chiefly from the herbariums of the Dutch, and has added five good plates of such as he saw flower in the gardens of Holland. G.





## IXIA CRISPA. CURLED-LEAVED IXIA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 549.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *crispa*; foliis undulato-crispis, floribus remotis, antheris brevissimis subdidymis extrorsum deflexis, stigmatibus tubum usque discretis reflexo-patentibus antheris subjectis. G.

IXIA *crispa*. Thunb. *Diss.* n. 8. t. 2. f. 3. prod. 9. Linn. *Suppl.* 91. Hort. Kew. add. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 199.

IXIA *undulata*. Burm. *prod. cap.* 1. Salisb. *prod. Hort.* 37. n. 20.

Bulb somewhat oblong, attenuated upwards, covered with a soft reticulated fibrous tunic. Leaves six, linear, elegantly waved, twice shorter than the stem. Spathe membranous, subpellucid, about the length of the tube, which is very slender and several times shorter than the segments of the corolla, outer valve three-toothed, inner two-toothed. Flowers 3—4 segments obovate, blunt, patent. Said by THUNBERG to vary with white and blue flowers. The anthers are very slightly attached to the apex of the filaments by their bases.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape, on the Roode Sand Hills, and near Picketberg.

Introduced into Kew Gardens, 1787, by Mr. MASSON. Flowers in June. Scentless.

This rare and beautiful *Ixia*, so remarkable for its foliage, was obligingly communicated to us by R. SALISBURY, Esq. G.









WATSONIA IRIDIFOLIA, var.  $\beta$ . FULGENS.

## SCARLET FLAG-LEAVED WATSONIA.

*Class and Order.*

## TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

WATSONIA *iridifolia*; corolla refracta: tubo erecto spatham superante laciniis æquali: laciniis obliquatim patentissimis obsolete bilabiatis ovali-oblongis subacutis faucibus æqualibus. G.

( $\alpha$ ) *cinerea*; foliis cinereo-virentibus; corolla obsolete & triste incarnata. G.

GLADIOLUS *iridifolius*. *Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 234.* (exclusa VARIETATE *speciosa floribus roseis* tabulæ 235, que species certe dispar, nempe WATSONIA *rosea*, *Herb. Banks.*) *coll. 4. 151. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 215.* depulso GLADIOLI *cardinalis* synonymo.

( $\beta$ ) *fulgens*; foliis saturato-virentibus lucidulis, corolla fulgenter coccinea. G.

ANTHOLYZA *fulgens*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 192.*

GLADIOLUS *marginatus* ( $\gamma$ ) floribus sanguineis. *Thunb. Diff. n. 20.*

Bulb compressed, generally reniform. Radical leaves 4—7, ensiform, attenuated at each end, smooth, shining, slightly edged, equitant at the base, midrib prominent, cauline ones conduplicate, gradually shorter. Stem 2—3 times longer than the leaves, subligneous, strict, round, from 3 to 6 feet high, with several upright branches all spike-bearing. Spikes loose, primary one 10—20 flowered, flowers springing from opposite sides, when fully expanded inclining to the same front; colour bright

bright scarlet; scent none. Spâthes green below, sphacelate and red upwards, shorter than the tube, which is about the length of the faux and that again of the limb; segments obliquely patent or subbilabiate (upper segment not stretched horizontally forward as in *WATSONIA meriana*, No. 418) nearly equal, oval-oblong, narrowed at their bases, subacute, alternate ones rather more so. Parts of fructification prominent, nearly equal to the corolla, equal among themselves. Anthers dark violet. The tallest of the genus yet known to us. Blows freely towards the end of Summer, with a succession of bloom for a month or longer. Seeds and produces offsets in abundance. Requires a largish and very deep pot, light earth, and plenty of water after it has shewn the flowering stem.

A native of the Cape, and now common in most of the nurseries about town; as well as the variety ( $\alpha$ ) which, however, is a much less desirable plant, on account of the dullness of its colour. Var. ( $\alpha$ ) is known among the nurserymen by the name of *ANTHOLYZA cinerea*; as ( $\beta$ ) is by that of *ANTHOLYZA fulgens*; they agree with each other in every thing but in the colours of corolla and leaf. JACQUIN, in his *Icones plant. rar.* has united as varieties two very distinct species, viz. the var. ( $\alpha$ ) of the present species, figured in his 234th plate, and the *WATSONIA rosea*, *Herb. Banks.* (THUNBERG'S var. ( $\delta$ ) of *GLADIOLUS marginatus*) in his 235th plate. Of the last we have never been able to procure a living specimen, nor have we traced it to any English collection as yet. Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington. G.





WATSONIA BREVIFOLIA. SHORT-LEAVED  
WATSONIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

WATSONIA *brevifolia*; foliis humilioribus oblongiusculis lucidis, tubo fauce limboque longitudine paribus, laciniis regulari-patentibus: intimis latioribus, staminibus resupinato-declinatis. G.

GLADIOLUS *caryophyllens*. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. 77. t. 79. f. 3.*

GLADIOLUS *marginatus*, var.  $\beta$ . *Thunb. Diff. n. 20?*

ANTHOLYZA *spicata*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 56. ejus Recens. 24. app. 41.*

Bulb as usual in the genus. Leaves 4, oblong, ensiform, distich, very short, smooth and shining, mucronate, with a filiform cartilaginous edging. Stem straight, branched, from 6 inches to a foot high. Spathe green, broad, upright, conduplicate, stem-embracing, at the end truncately subacute, sphacelate, and coloured. Corolla recurved, regular, patent: faux narrow-turbinate. Segments nearly obovate, shortly pointed, inner ones almost twice the broadest, flat, outer laterally subrevolute. Parts of fructification declined, assurgent. Segments of the stigmas short revolute, extending rather beyond the anthers. Corolla micaceous, glittering very much in the sun, its colour not to be represented by art. Flowers about May. Scentless.

Imported from the Cape of Good Hope by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurserymen, at Hammer Smith. Is still a rare plant, but propagates with the usual facility of the genus.

We have never yet seen an indigenous specimen in any Herbarium. G.

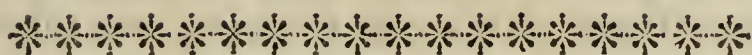








GLADIOLUS ANGUSTUS. NARROW-LEAVED  
CORNFLAG.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *angustus*; foliis gramineis angustis linearibus uniconstatis, floribus secundis erectis: tubo spatha limbo longiore: laciniis supremis latioribus lanceolato-ovalibus. G.

GLADIOLUS *angustus*. *Sp. Pl.* 53. *Mill. ic.* 142. *f.* 2. *Roy. lugb.* 19. *Hort. Cliff.* 20. *tab.* 6. *Burm. prod.* 2. *Herb. Gronov. Syst. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 65. *Jacq. coll.* 4. 154. *ic. rar.* 2. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 111. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 218. excluso *Thunbergii* synonymo.

GLADIOLUS *tristis*, var. *p. cordatus*. Corollis albo-incarnatis macula cordata foliis planioribus. *Thunb. Diff.* 13.

GLADIOLUS *africanus*, folio gramineo, floribus carneis maculam rhomboideam purpuream inscriptis uno versu positis. *Boerb. Ind. alt.* 2. 127. *n.* 5.

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Leaves narrow, upright, shorter than stem, with a single prominent midrib. Stem flexuose, reclined upwards, from a foot to two feet high. Flowers 3—5, about four inches long, straight, narrow, funnel-formed, one-ranked, scentless. Upper segments broader, middle one broadest, lower ones rather narrower; all flat and somewhat patent. Cultivated by MILLER in 1757. A native of the Cape, and seems to have been  
one

one of the first denizens of Europe in this family. Has been confounded with the *GLADIOLUS augustus* of THUNBERG. Is closely allied to a species that we have never yet met with in any collection, though cultivated, by MILLER, viz. the *GLADIOLUS involutus* of DE LA ROCHE, and figured by MILLER, *tab. 236. fig. 1.*—probably no longer existing in this country.

The specimen from which our drawing was taken flowered in unusual perfection at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington, in the month of June. Propagates with the greatest facility both by seed and offsets, and is one of the commonest, though seldom seen to flower so perfectly as the present specimen, except from recently imported bulbs. G. T





POTHOS CANNÆFOLIA. SWEET-SCENTED  
POTHOS.



*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA (GYNANDRIA. L.)

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha.* Spadix simplex tetus. Cal. o. Petala 4. Bacca disperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POTHOS *cannæfolia*; foliis ellipticis venosis: venis simplicibus parallelis. *Dryander Mff.*

POTHOS *odorata.* Anderson.

A native of the West-India Islands, and consequently with us an inhabitant of the stove, where it is an ornament worthy of culture, its foliage being of a lively green and its flowers diffusing an agreeable odour, especially in the evening, a property very contrary to that of many of the tribe: it has the additional recommendation of taking up but little room. The spathe, which is at first white on the inner surface, but changes to green after the flowers decay, adds much to the beauty of the flower.

The excellent specific character by Dr. DRYANDER, short as it is, fully distinguishes it from every known species of Pothos: indeed the name itself will at all times denote the plant, on which account we have adopted it in preference to that of *odorata*, under which it was sent by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, superintendant of the Botanic Garden at the Island of St. Vincent's, to Mr. WOODFORD, at Vauxhall, at whose collection it flowered in great perfection last June, when our drawing was taken.

Introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, by the same gentleman, in the year 1789, and a specimen which flowered there in the month of April 1790, is preserved in the Banksian Herbarium.

Seems to thrive best when plunged into the bark pit, and apparently may be increased by offsets from the root.









JATROPHA PANDURÆFOLIA. FIDDLE-LEAVED  
PHYSIC-NUT.



*Class and Order.*

MONÆCIA MONADELPHIA.

*Generic Character.*

MASC. *Cal.* (sæpius) 0. *Cor.* 1-petala infundibuliformis.  
*Stam.* 10. alterna breviora.

FEM. *Cal.* (sæpius) 0. *Cor.* 5-petala patens. *Styli* 3. bifidi.  
*Caps.* 3-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JATROPHA *panduræfolia*; foliis simplicibus panduræformibus acuminatis basi spinuloso-dentatis, fructibus cernuis subrotundis.

JATROPHA *imperialis* Petropolitana. *Frazeri*.

Both the male and female flowers are furnished with a calyx, which in the latter is divided to the base and persistent; in the male the laciniae are shorter and divided only half way. In both the corolla appears to be pentapetalous, but more decidedly so in the female flower; in the male the calyx adheres so closely to the corolla as to resist its separation and render it difficult to decide whether it be monopetalous or polypetalous. The flowers grow in an umbellated dichotomous panicle on long terminal peduncles. The pedicle in the centre of the dichotomy always bears a female flower, the side branches all male. The latter are of course much the most numerous. The female flowers are first expanded and of short duration; so that at first these appear to be all female and afterwards all male, both sexes seldom appearing at the same time. The fecundation of the germen must therefore depend upon its receiving the pollen from other plants, or at least from the flowers of different branches, and not from those nearest it. Flowers and fruit exist frequently at the same time, the former erect,  
the

the latter cernuous. Seed-vessel nearly round, smooth, three-celled, with one oblong large seed in each cell. Leaves apt to vary in form, but in general broadest towards the point, which is acuminate, contracted in the middle, and rounded at the base\*, where it is beset with a few unequal subspinescent teeth, apt in luxuriant growth to become auriculated processes, as in our figure: the margin is reflected. The beautiful coloured variegation of the under surface is not constant, disappearing if the air has not free access to it. The whole plant abounds with a semipellucid milky fluid.

It is a very ornamental shrub, flowering through the greatest part of the year, and appears not to be tender, succeeding best, according to Mr. FRASER, with very little artificial heat. Is a fast grower, and easily propagated by laying down the branches. Introduced by Mr. J. FRASER, Nurseryman, Sloane-Square, who brought it from the Island of Cuba, on his return from his last voyage to North-America.

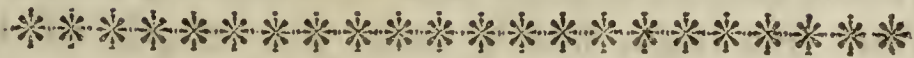
JACQUIN describes two species of *Jatropha*, which appear to have considerable affinity with this, both with scarlet flowers, his *basata* and *integerrima*, the first of which he saw in the gardens at St. Domingo, but of East-Indian origin, the other in the gardens at the Havannah.

\* This form of leaf LINNÆUS has called *panduræforme*, and the term, having been defined, is well understood by Botanists, and may therefore be retained, notwithstanding the *Pandura* of the ancients appears to have been a wind-instrument, bearing no resemblance to the modern violin.





## ARISTEA CAPITATA. TALLEST ARISTEA.

*Class and Order.*

## TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* regularis hexapetaloideo-6-partita rotata. *Stam.* divergentia. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* simplex infundibuliforme hians ore subintegro vel trifido. *Caps.* oblonga trigone prismatica angulis compressis faciebus concavis. *Sem.* quolibet loculo plura lateraliter compressa. G.

OBS. Radix fibrosa. Folia perennia ensata vel graminea distichodivergentia plurima, nervo nullo præcipuo, (semperne?) basi equitantia. Caulis centralis annuus sæpius ramosus. Flores fasciculati pedicellati, singuli bractea spathacea distincti, fascies sæpe pedunculati, iidemque aut simplices pauciflori ab involucro spathaceo herbaceo conduplicatim collecti; aut capitati (subinde etiam composito-capitati) multiflori involucris et involucellis membranaceis scariosis laxius cincti. Corolla emarcida in columellam persistentem spiraliter contorta. Stamina ascendentia vel assurgentia. Semina sæpius contactu truncata. Genus in vivo parcius recognitum hinc character essentialis vix in toto definite stabiliendus. Huc tuto tamen convocentur ARISTEA *cyanea*, Soland. et Bot. Mag. MORÆA *spiralis*, Thunb. et Bot. Mag. MORÆA *melaleuca* et MORÆA *pufilla*, Thunb. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARISTEA *capitata*; foliis rigidiusculis multifriatulis, caule subalato-tereti stricto, floribus fasciculato- et composito-capitatis: capitulis multifloris spicatum dispositis, spathis integris acutis. G.

MORÆA *cærulea*. Thunb. Diff. n. 15. tab. 2. f. 2. prod. 11. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 243.

GLADIOLUS *capitatus*. Sp. Pl. Holm. 37. Sp. Pl. 53. Burm. prod. fl. cap. 2. Murr. Syst. Veg. 86. Gmel. S. N. 112. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. p. 62.

IXIA *thyrsiflora* caule polytachio, spicis alternis cauli approximatis: germinibus in spathis pedunculatis. De la Roche Diff. p. 20. (Synonymum hætenus IXIÆ *erectæ* male adscriptum.) Burm. prod. fl. cap. 1. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. 39.

ARISTEA *major*. Bot. Rep. tab. 160.

A genus

A genus founded by Dr. SOLANDER, in the Hortus Kewensis, on the only species then cultivated amongst us, viz. *ARISTEA cyanea*.

The present species is large and ornamental, with a stem from two to four feet high, nearly twice the length of the leaves, round, somewhat winged by the alternate decurrent cauline leaves, upright, sublignescens. Leaves linear, ensiform, stiffish, finely striated without any prominent riblike nerve, polished, dark green. Spathes and involucre membranous, scariose, acute. Segments of the corolla obovate, equal. Produces abundance of seed, of which there are two or three in each cell, and by which it is easily propagated, as also by the offsets or suckers which it throws up, but not in any great abundance. Is now pretty common in our gardens. A great number of very fine plants were raised two years ago at the Botanic Garden at Brompton from Cape seeds.

Found by THUNBERG on the hills between Hauteniqua's-Land and Langekloof, as likewise (but not plentifully) round Cape Town, flowering in our autumnal months.

Two species of this genus have already been figured in this work, viz. *cyanea* and *spiralis*, the latter under the generic name of *MORÆA*; but its species, as well as those of *DILATRIS*, *WACHENDORFIA*, and *MORÆA*, are far from being so common in our gardens as those of *IXIA*, *GLADIOLUS*, *WATSONIA*, *TRITONIA*, *SPARAXIS*, and *BABIANA*, though of equally easy culture, and of at least equal if not superior beauty; we have never yet been able to find the least traces of *WITSENIA*, their close ally, having been introduced into any European garden, although Cape specimens of three or four of its species are not strangers to our herbariums. Our figure was taken at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington, with whom it was raised from Cape seeds received some years back. Flowers in August. Scentless. G.







LAPEYROUSIA JUNCEA. CUT-LEAVED  
LAPEYROUSIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 595.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LAPEYROUSIA *juncea*; foliis inferne intus excisis: exterioribus oblongo-ovatis: interioribus acuminatis, spatha brevissima, laciniis tubo parum brevioribus subirregularibus, capsula tuberculato-scabra. G.

GLADIOLUS *junceus*. Thunb. *Diss.* n. 18. Linn. *Suppl.* 94. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 86. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 112. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 217.

IXIA *excisa* var. prior. Linn. *Suppl.* 92. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 207. (excluso Thunbergii synonymo.) Pars prior observationis huc; secunda vero ad IXIAM *excisam* Bot. *Mag.* 584 refert.

IXIA *spicata*. Burm. *Flor. Cap. prod.*?

GLADIOLUS *amabilis*. Salisb. *prod. Hort.* 4.

GLADIOLUS *polystachius*. Bot. *Rep.* 66. *ejus Recens.* IXIA *excisa*.

OBS. *Vix hujus generis genuina species?* G.

Bulb ovate, largish: tunic fibrous, soft. Leaves issue obliquely from the earth, continue nearly horizontal while young, and afterwards become more upright, in number 4—8, half the length of the stem, smooth, sometimes slightly undulate, with a deep clear excision on their inner side nearly to the midrib and for half their length or farther: inner ones lanceolate-ensiform, gradually narrower, nerves not prominent. Stem from three inches to two feet high: branches 3—4, patent, round like the

the stem, often subdivided with leafy bractes at their bases. Flowers 4—9, hypocrateriform, upright. Spathes very short, outer valve ovate, blunt, convolute, brownish livid green; tube and faux narrow-turbinate, several times longer than the spathe and somewhat exceeding the limb, the segments of which are rather irregularly disposed and cuneate-spatulate. Anthers above the mouth of the faux, subparallel, accumbent, nearly the length of the stigmas. Capsule ovate-round, rough with small thickset glandular protuberances. Seeds like those of mustard.

This was the plant we had in view when, in the article of *IXIA scillaris*, we said the leaves of that species resembled those of *IXIA excisa*. THUNBERG describes the flowers as cærulefcent, LINNÆUS the younger as violet-coloured, both which appearances they assume in a dried state, the more expanded flowers inclining to violet, the less expanded ones to blue; the latter seems to have ranked specimens of the same species under two very distinct ones, and to have made this a variety of *IXIA excisa* as well as a different species under the name of *GLADIOLUS junceus*.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope, in Langekloof. Propagates abundantly both by seed and offsets; continues long in bloom. Scentless. Flowers in May. Is now very common.

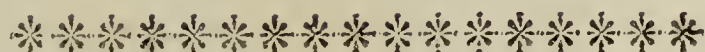
Our drawing was made from a plant in the greenhouse of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, at Kensington, who have been long in possession of it, having received it by the way of Holland. G.



N<sup>o</sup> 607



## IXIA MONADELPHA. MONADELPHOUS IXIA.

*Class and Order.*

## TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 549.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *monadelpha*; spatha brevi, tubo strictiusculo, laciniis lanceolato-ovalibus radiatim patentibus, filamento cuniculato-trigono antheras fere æquante. G.

IXIA *monadelpha*. *De la Roche descr. pl. nov.* 10. p. 22. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 43.

IXIA *columnaris*. *Salisb. prod. Hort.* 36. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 203, 211, 213, 250.

Bulb flattish. Stem from eight inches to a foot, sometimes branched. Leaves 3—4 generally spirally rolled or circinate on their first emergence and for some time afterwards, narrow, grass-like. Flowers 5—10, of a firm substance, varying in colour from blueish purple to purple, yellow, &c. often variegated, and generally having a large round stain at the base more or less obsolete and of various tints. Stigmas recurved, never above the anthers. Scentless. Nearly allied to *IXIA maculata*. Flowers in April.

Our figure was taken at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who received the roots from Holland. G.

IXIA MARITIMA, ALOPECURUS MARITIMUS

IXIA MARITIMA

Alopecurus maritimus

IXIA MARITIMA

Alopecurus maritimus

IXIA MARITIMA

IXIA MARITIMA, ALOPECURUS MARITIMUS  
Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.  
Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.

IXIA MARITIMA, ALOPECURUS MARITIMUS  
Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.  
Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.

IXIA MARITIMA, ALOPECURUS MARITIMUS  
Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.  
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Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.  
Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.

IXIA MARITIMA, ALOPECURUS MARITIMUS  
Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.  
Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.  
Alopecurus maritimus, (L.) Gaertn. & DeCand.







WATSONIA MARGINATA. LONG-SPIKED  
WATSONIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

WATSONIA *marginata*; foliis margine crassa, spica ex adpressis spiculis confluentem continuis elongata, limbo regulari, fauce brevi intus sexdentata, staminibus erectis trifariam spectantibus. G.

GLADIOLUS *marginatus*. Thunb. *Diff.* 20. *var. (α). prod.* 8. *Suppl.* 95. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217. (excluso ANTH. *caryophyllæ* syn.) *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IXIA *marginata*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Herman.* 4. fol. 35. Specimen a Linnæo subscriptum.

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Bulb compressed, subreniform. Leaves lanceolate, subcoriaceous, nerved, far shorter than the stem, edged with a very thick brownish cartilage. Stem round, strict, woody at the base, gracilescens upwards, adpressedly polystachious, 3—4 feet high. Spike lengthened by the adpressedly confluent spikelets. Flowers numerous, close set, distichly subimbricate, diffusing a kernelly smell something resembling that of *HELIOTROPIMUM peruvianum*. Spathes green at the base, sphacelate upwards. Corolla salver-shaped, nodding: tube recurved: faux twice shorter than the tube, cyathiform-turbinate, armed with six lamellous appendices on the inside alternating with the stamens. Segments elliptic: interior ones somewhat broadest. Filaments femicolumnar upright, anthers sagittate, yellow, surrounding the style (not parallel).

THUNBERG

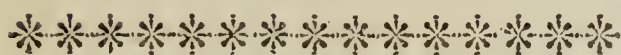
THUNBERG enumerates four varieties, distinguishing them by their colours only; ( $\alpha$ ) white, ( $\beta$ ) pale red, ( $\gamma$ ) blood-coloured, ( $\delta$ ) purple; these we deem to be the following distinct species, viz. ( $\alpha$ ) our present plant, ( $\beta$ ) WATSONIA *brevifolia*, ( $\gamma$ ) WATSONIA *iridifolia*,  $\beta$ . ( $\delta$ ) WATSONIA *rosea*. He adds, that he found them at the Cape of Good Hope, on the summits of the Table and other high mountains, and on hills below the mountains from Cape Town to Houteniqua's-Land, growing among the grafs in such abundance that whole hills appeared as if covered with a beautiful scarlet carpet.

Introduced into Kew Garden, by Mr. MASSON in 1774. A sure blower about July or August, requiring a very deep pot. Propagates rapidly by seeds and offsets, and is now one of the commonest of its tribe, known among the nursermen under the name of IXIA *sceptrum*. Owing to the intimate union of the spikelets with the main spike it appears as if it began to flower at the middle; but, on examination, will be found to begin at the base of the primary spike, as is usual with its congeners. G.





TRITONIA MINIATA. LATE-FLOWERING  
TRITONIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character\*.*

*Spatha* bivalvis scariosa. *Corollæ* basis tubulosa : faux turbinata : limbus sexpartitus : laciniæ unguiculatæ. *Stam.* inclinata (nunquam erecta) filamenta curva. *Stigm.* 3, recurvopotentia. *Caps.* ovato rotunda. *Sem.* numerosa globosa.

OBS. *Vide Num.* 581.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRITONIA *miniata* ; caule patenter polystachio, foliis longe acuminatis, spatha tubo æquali, limbo regulari deorsum opaco : lacinia nulla gibba, staminibus pistillo paribus. G.

IXIA *miniata.* *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v. 1. p. 10. tab. 24.*

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Leaves six, ensiform, faracuminate, nerved, subfalcate, upright. Stem from a foot to a foot and half high, 5—6 branched and even branchletted, elastic, upright. Spathe scariosa, blunt, striated, the length of the tube. Flowers micaceous. Scentless. Limb regular, equal, funnel-formed, patent, longer than the faux and tube together. Segments obovate, rounded, not hyaline at their bases, nor any of them gibbous. Parts of fructification declined, assurgent. Pistil equal to the stamens, twice shorter than the limb. The most robust and tall of its family yet known to us. Flowers in August. The reversed position of the organs of fructification in this tribe always presupposes that of the corolla, and is perhaps generally the consequence of the reclined position of the rachis, which changes the direction of the flower, in relation to the sun, from that which it would have had if it had remained upright, as this inversion is generally observed in those that have such reclined or bent rachis, and seldom or ever in those that have the same upright; we have seen it take place in some specimens of GLADIOLUS where the rachis has been reclined, and not in others of the same species where this was not so; but in WATSONIA *brevifolia*, where the rachis is quite upright this inversion does nevertheless take place. G.

\* Ad N. 581 lin. 6. post *corollæ* adde basis tubulosa.

TRITONIA MENTATA L. - HUGOSSIS

TRITONIA

TRITONIA MENTATA L.

TRITONIA

TRITONIA MENTATA L.

TRITONIA

TRITONIA MENTATA L. - HUGOSSIS

TRITONIA

TRITONIA MENTATA L.

TRITONIA

TRITONIA MENTATA L. - HUGOSSIS

TRITONIA

TRITONIA MENTATA L. - HUGOSSIS







GLADIOLUS FLORIBUNDUS. LARGE-  
FLOWERED CORN-FLAG.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *floribundus* folio extimo falcato longiore, floribus erectis: tubo spatham æquante: limbo turbinato-campanulato: laciniis conformibus parum inæqualibus planis summa majore. G.

GLADIOLUS *floribundus*. *Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 254. coll. 4. 162. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 219.*

GLADIOLUS *grandiflorus*. *Bot. Rep. tab. 118. ejus Recens. GLADIOLUS floribundus.*

OBS. Hujus et aliarum generis specierum corollæ laciniæ de pristinis lanceolatis, dum in horto diutius colantur, lineari-oblongæ et mucronulato-retusæ evadunt lateribus sursum luxuriose dilatatis apice immutato. G.

Bulb ovate, as big as a pigeon's egg. Leaves ensiform, strongly and many nerved, stiffish, outer one broadest, longest, and generally subfalcate, with a filiform cartilaginous edge nearly the length of the stem, the rest upright. Stem about a foot high, flexuose, flower-bearing nearly from its base, whence JACQUIN'S name. Flowers 4—6, upright, large. Spathes about two inches long, equal to the tube which is straight. Stamens scarcely longer than the faux. Anthers dark violet. Stigmas somewhat higher. The segments vary from dirty white, with a broad livid-purple longitudinal fillet, to bright flesh colour with a broad lively red fillet. Flowers in May. Scentless. A free blower, very ornamental, and propagates with ease from both seed and offsets.

Our drawing was taken at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington. G.







EPIDENDRUM ELONGATUM. LONG-STALKED  
EPIDENDRUM.



*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Nectarium* turbinatum obliquum reflexum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPIDENDRUM *elongatum*; caule erecto superne nudo, foliis oblongis acutis, floribus spicatis, nectario tripartito expanso serrato erecto.

EPIDENDRUM *elongatum*. Jacq. ic. rar. 3. t. 604. collect. vol. 3. p. 260.

EPIDENDRUM *secundum*. Herb. Banks.

As the EPIDENDRUM *secundum* of JACQUIN has not yet been seen by us, we cannot clear up the difficulties which have hitherto attended this species. We are however inclined to regard the EPIDENDRUM *elongatum* and *secundum* of JACQUIN, and the *fuscatum* of SMITH, as three distinct species. Our plant is undoubtedly the first of these; differing in no respect from JACQUIN'S figure, except in the colour of the flower, which with him is more resembling red-lead. The flowers are not secund, the leaves not emarginate nor of a dark purple red as in *secundum*; and the serrated nectarium seems sufficient to distinguish it from both the other species. If the EPIDENDRUM *secundum* described by SOLANDER be not different from either, we suspect that it belongs to this, as does undoubtedly the specimen so named in the Banksian Herbarium.

Our drawing was taken at E. I. A. WOODFORD'S, Esq. Vauxhall, in May last, from which time it continued in flower during nearly the whole of the Summer. Native of the West-Indies. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY [Name]

DATE

LECTURE 1: THE PHENOMENON OF CONSCIOUSNESS

1. THE PROBLEM OF CONSCIOUSNESS

What is the nature of consciousness? How is it related to the physical world? This is the central question of the philosophy of mind.

There are two main approaches to this problem: dualism and materialism. Dualism holds that consciousness is a non-physical substance, while materialism holds that it is a product of physical processes.

The dualist view is often associated with Descartes' famous dictum: "I think, therefore I am." For dualists, the mind is a separate entity from the body.

Materialism, on the other hand, argues that consciousness is entirely dependent on the brain. It is a complex of neural activities that can be studied and understood in scientific terms.

One of the main arguments for dualism is the "hard problem" of consciousness: how can subjective experience arise from objective physical processes? This is a question that materialism has not yet fully answered.

Materialists respond that the hard problem is a pseudo-problem. They argue that once we understand the brain's neural mechanisms, we will be able to explain all aspects of consciousness, including its subjective nature.

However, many dualists believe that there is something fundamentally mysterious about consciousness that cannot be reduced to mere physical processes. They see it as a unique feature of the human mind.

The debate between dualism and materialism continues to this day. It remains one of the most fascinating and controversial areas of philosophy.

In this lecture, we will explore the various arguments for and against dualism and materialism, and we will see how they have shaped the philosophy of mind over the centuries.

We will also look at some of the most recent developments in the philosophy of mind, including the work of philosophers like David Chalmers and Daniel Dennett.

By the end of this lecture, you should have a clear understanding of the central issues in the philosophy of mind and be able to evaluate the arguments for and against dualism and materialism.







## ERICA METULÆFLORA. NINE-PIN HEATH.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.  
*Antheræ* bifidæ. *Caps.* 4-loculares.

*Specific Character.*

ERICA *metulæflora*; antheris muticis inclusis, corollis sub-ventricoso-cylindricis, nudis, foliis quinis decemfariis subulatis ciliato-spinulosis, floribus umbellatis terminalibus.

The specimen from which our drawing was taken was about two feet high. Branches few, strict. Leaves many, thick set, quinate, alternating in each whorl with those above and below, and thus standing in ten tolerable even rows when viewed from above downwards; they are succulent, subulate, mucronate, sulcate underneath, ciliated at the edges with short very stiff subpungent hairs, short, very patent, longer in the middle of the branch than at either end. Petioles very short, adpressed. Peduncles terminal, umbellate, suberect, with two coloured bractes near the calyx and one green below the middle. Calyx ovate-acuminate, hairy, five times shorter than corolla. Corolla smooth, minutely striated, cylindrical but somewhat swelling in the middle. Faux gaping. Segments of the limb roundish, very entire, patent. Anthers enclosed, bifid, divaricate: base rounded, spurless. Germen turbinate, hairy. Stigma subglobose, enclosed.

It is related to ERICA *cerinthoides* of LINNÆUS (*crinifolia* of SALISBURY) but differs in many essential points, particular in that the umbels are not nodding, the corolla not hairy nor viscous, the leaves shorter, more succulent, and much more shortly haired.

For this very handsome Erica, which we consider as entirely new, we are indebted to Mr. BARR, Nurseryman at Ball's-Pond, Islington, by whom we are informed that it was first raised from Cape seeds, by Mr. RAWLINSON, of Tooting.

Flowers in July. Requires the same treatment as most part of the genus.







## MORÆA EDULIS. LONG-LEAVED MORÆA.

*Class and Order.*

## TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 593; ubi “PETALIFORMIBUS” præfigatur “BILABIATIS.”

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MORÆA *edulis*; (imberbis) involucris herbaceis, folio longissimo, corollæ laminis subconformibus: extimis duplo majoribus obovato-oblongis, stigmatibus assurgentibus incurvo-convergentibus, filamentis deorsum connatis. G.

IRIS *edulis*. *Linn. Suppl.* 93. *Thunb. Diff. n.* 38. *var.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.

MORÆA *vegeta*. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 224? quoad plantæ majoris fragmen; planta integra enim ob involucria scarioso-membranacea distantia species potius distincta. Synonyma tam *Milleri* et *Linnæi* quam *Linnæi fil.* et *Thunbergii* apud *Coll. vol.* 4. *p.* 140 in his speciebus citata, utrisque prorsus aliena etiamque inter se discordia; ista *Milleri* et *Linnæi* ad MORÆAM (IRIDEM) *tristem n.* 577 referenda. G.

MORÆA *fugax*. *Jacq. Hort. Vindob. tab.* 20. *p.* 14. (exclusis de la Roche et Van Hazen) *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 93.

IRIS *capensis* corollis imberbibus foliis linearibus longissimis. *Burm. pr. fl. cap.* 2.

IRIS *longifolia*. *Schneev. et Geuns ic. rar.* t. 20. *Ust. ann. bot. f.* 6. 105. *Bot. Rep. t.* 45. *ejus Recens.* IRIS *edulis*.

Scape round, sheathed by the lower leaf, which is 2—10 times its length, sometimes attaining, according to SCHNEEVOGHT, the length of five feet, from its base to where the above leaf opens from half an inch to a foot or more in height, but beyond

beyond the sinus formed by the leaf always short and so contracted that, from the nearness of the terminal and cauline involucre, the peduncles or branches form one compound fascicle; upper leaf opposite, short. Involucres herbaceous, stiff, upwards sphacelate and awnedly gracilescens. Flowers delightfully fragrant, varying exceedingly in size and in colour from a lilac to a deep blue, open in succession, and last about six hours each. Ungues upright. Filaments nearly the length of the unguis, about as long as the anthers; not connate the whole way. Stigmas about the length of the inner segments. Capsule trigonal-columnar, slender, about an inch or more long, different from *MORÆA tristis*, which has an ovate-oblong short and very thick capsule with larger seeds. The attending to the form and proportion of the capsules will be peculiarly useful in the specific distinctions of this genus. An old denizen of the Dutch gardens. Found at the Cape of Good Hope by THUNBERG growing in sandy places in Groenekloof, Swartland, and very abundantly in the low lands about Cape-Town and the Duyvelsberg. The specimen from which our drawing was taken was sent us in August last by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, who imported it from the Cape.

We have always suspected the two varieties of the species of *MORÆA* figured in the 238th plate of MILLER'S *Icones* (and which are the original sources of LINNÆUS'S *MORÆA vegeta*) to be no other than the *MORÆA (IRIS) tristis* n. 577 of this work; but we did not venture to cite them on account of the omission of all mention of the pubescent stem; which, owing to its exceeding minuteness, might easily have escaped the draughtsman of such figures as those, but was certainly less likely to have been omitted by MILLER in the description; yet we can trace in no collection or herbarium any species agreeing with the other parts of the figures and descriptions that has a smooth stem; while *MORÆA tristis* does precisely so agree in every thing else, especially in the peculiar form of the capsule above noticed. However this may be, *MORÆA Iriopetala* of LINN. fil. (*IRIS plumaria* of THUNBERG) always quoted as a synonym to *MORÆA vegeta*, is a very distinct species, with the larger segments bearded and the stigmas setaceously multifid.

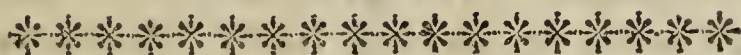
The *MORÆA juncea* of MILLER has yellow flowers and subulate leaves. The *MORÆA vegeta* of MILLER'S eighth edition of his Dictionary, figured in his 239th plate, is the *MORÆA iridioides* of LINNÆUS and THUNBERG, and of course quite distinct from their *MORÆA vegeta*, though he quotes LINNÆUS'S species as a synonym to his. This blunder accounts for the *MORÆA iridioides* being so frequently preserved under the name of *vegeta* in the different collections and nurseries of England. MILLER'S specimen is in the Bankian Herbarium. G.







WACHENDORFIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY  
WACHENDORFIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetaloideo-6-partita, irregularis, rotata. *Stam.* assurgenter-declinata, divergentia. *Stylus* lateraliter obliquans. *Stigma* simplex. *Caps.* acute triquetra, velata. *Sem.* compressa paleis lentis vestita, in quolibet loculo unum. G.

Obs. Radix in WACHENDORFIA *thyrsiflora* rhizoma carnosum bulbiceps terra subæquatum fibris crassiusculis coccineis; in reliquis bulbosa, repens vel subrepens, bulbi solido-carnosi nudi lævigati annulati flavescens, succo mucoso scatente. Folia palmoidea plicata disticha infra petioloideo-contracta conduplicata; illius perennia, horum annua. Caulis erectus teres cavus pubescens paniculato-ramosus racemoso-multiflorus foliolis vagis sphacelatis distito-squamatus. Corollæ resupinatæ? lacina suprema basi canalibus binis brevibus mellifluis bicalcarata; eadem lacinia vicaria, flore clauso, reliquas partes arcte obvolvit. Stylus setaceo-persistens. Stigma ex *Smith* ad lentem depresso-hians. Capsula supera subturbinato-rotunda hirsuta corollæ exaridæ ramentis subvelata. Semina deorsum attenuata imis loculamentis affixa. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

WACHENDORFIA *hirsuta*; foliis annuis plicatis villosis, ramis divaricato-patentibus, laciniis ovali-lanceolatis: suprema exclusa oblonga obtusa: 3 inferioribus submajoribus divergentioribus. G.

WACHENDORFIA *hirsuta*. *Thunb. prod.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 249. (exclusis Breynii et Rudbeckii synonymis, WACHENDORFIÆ *brevifoliæ* MSS. Soland. subjiciendis.)

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata*. *Burm. monogr.* 4. f. 2. *Nov. Act. A. N. C. obs.* 51. t. 2. f. 10.

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In the selection of the essential characteristics above enumerated, we have been guided by the following species only,  
viz.

viz. *WACHENDORFIA thyrsiflora*, Thunb. *WACHENDORFIA paniculata*, Thunb. *WACHENDORFIA hirsuta*, Thunb. *WACHENDORFIA brevifolia*, Soland. MSS; the *WACHENDORFIA tenella* and *graminea* of the former author being entirely unknown to us except from the short and vague specific characters in his Prodrömus. Our present species seems chiefly to differ from *paniculata* in having hairy leaves, a more gracilescant and taller stem, which is also reddish brown and not green as in that, its branches more divaricate, the two upper lateral segments of its corolla more contiguous, and its flowers when closed form a slenderer and more compact column; we might add, that the incumbent anthers are shorter and rounder, but as this difference escaped us in the living plant and was observed only in the drawings it is less to be depended on. Root leaves oblong lanceolate 3—4 about 3—4 inches high. Stem about three times their length. Segments traversed longitudinally on the outside by a brown hairy fillet, outer upper one wholly brown and pubescent outwards. Flowers, quite scentless, open in succession, close towards evening; expand in the month of July. We have never observed the six stamens mentioned by some authors and figured in one species by BREYNIUS, nor the rudiments of any more than the usual three. The genus is remarkable in this natural order for its inferior corolla, and is perhaps one of its connecting links to the hexandrous liliaceous plants; in the habit of its leaves it approaches BABIANA, in that of the flower and capsule it comes nearer to CYANELLA. If BURMAN'S figure is attentively examined, it will be found to come nearer to this than *paniculata*; the lower leaves not being seen nor described it is impossible to be so certain as we could desire; the plant was only known to BURMAN by a drawing taken at the Cape, from which his engraving was made. Introduced amongst us by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman at Turnham-Green, who received the bulbs three or four years back from the Cape.

Requires the same treatment as IXIA and other Cape ENSATÆ. G.





*Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis S<sup>r</sup> Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1803. F. Sangem sculp*

MELASPHÆRULA GRAMINEA. GRASS-  
LEAVED MELASPHÆRULA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* bivalvis. *Cor.* hexapetaloideo-sexpartita bilabiato-campanulata laciniæ singulæ seta præpilatæ. *Stam.* ascendentia. *Stigm* 3, recurvo-potentia. *Capsula* obovata trilobato-trigona. *Sem.* globosa in quolibet loculamento pauca. G.

OBS. Radix bulbus rotundo-ovatus, tunica crustaceo-fibrosa vestitus, basi truncato-planus. Folia graminea subulato-attenuata costa media prominente; caulis his plurimum altior teres gracilescens paniculato-ramosus; rami foliolis trinis lineari-subulatis stipulati, ramuli vel pedunculi elastico-capillacei secundo-florigeri perarquatim flexuosi. Spathæ valvula extima elliptica concava ora producta membranacea. Corollæ facillime caduca: laciniæ parum inæquales elliptico-lanceolatae. Stylus staminum sequax; stigmata antheris imminetia. Capsula chartaceo-membranacea. Semina rubella, in singulis oculis 1—3. Ex Jacquino axillariter bulbiferus, bulbilli globosi nitidi nigerrimi; hi nobis utique nondum comperti, neque a Thunbergio commemorati. Discrepat a GLADIOLLO præter habitu, spathæ forma, corollæ basi non tubulosa, laciniis fetaceo-terminatis, seminibus haud foliaceo-compressis. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MELASPHÆRULA *graminea*. G.

GLADIOLUS *gramineus*. Thunb. *Diff.* n. 26. *prod.* 9. Linn. *Suppl.* 95. (exclusis synonymis) *Syst. Vegetab.* Murr. 86. *Syst. Nat.* Gmel. 112. (excluso synonymo Milleri) *Hort. Kew. add.* 482. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. t. 236. *Coll.* 2. 303. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 221. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 62. *ejus Recens.* n. 22.

GLADIOLUS *ramosus*. Roy. *Lugdb.* 19? *Sp. Pl.* 53? *Reich.* 103? *Syst. Vegetab.* Murr. 86? *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 110? *Mart. Mill. Diet.* ?

PHALANGIUM *ramosum*. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* ? exclusis synonymis.

As yet a solitary species, nor have we in the many specimens we have seen ever observed it to vary even in colour. Flowers scentless, 2—6 on each peduncle-like branchlet, which last, in the archedly-flexuose curvatures and one-ranked manner of bearing their flowers, resemble the rachis of *IXIA secunda*.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Groenekloof hills, and near Bergrivier; introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON in 1787. The generic name we have derived from *μελας* black and *σφαιρα* a globe, in allusion to the colour and form of the bulblets produced on the stem, as mentioned and figured by JACQUIN. In the capillary tenuity and elastic tremulousness of its branchlets it reminds us of the quaking-grass, *Briza*.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD, Kensington. Requires the treatment of the other Cape *Enfatæ*. Propagates plentifully by seed and bulbs; but the leaves are apt if kept in a pit to be easily bitten and destroyed by the frost, and though this does not kill the plant it weakens it very much; to make it produce the bulblets mentioned by JACQUIN, and to have it in perfection, we should think the dry stove would be the best place to grow it in. G.







WACHENDORFIA PANICULATA. PANICLED  
WACHENDORFIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num. 614.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata*; foliis annuis plicatis nudis glabris, caule virescente corymbofo-paniculato, corollæ laciniis lateralibus superioribus parum approximatis: suprema subexclusa. G.

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata*. *Sp. Pl.* 59. (exclusis synonymis Breyn. cent. et Rudb.) *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75. *Thunb. prod.* 12. *Linn. Suppl.* 112. *Murr. Syst. Vegetab.* 94. *Smith ic. pict. fasc.* 1. *tab.* 5. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 120. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 148. (exclusis synonymis Mill. *Dict.* 2. *Burm. monog. et Nov. act. A. N. C.*) *Kerner Hort. Semperv. v.* 4. *t.* 43.

ASPHODELUS *latifolius*. *Breyn. prod.* 3. *p.* 22. *tab.* 9. *f.* 1.  
ERYTHROBULBUS *hellebori albi plicatis foliis*. *Pluk. Mant.* 70 ?

For the difference between this and *hirsuta*, see number 614.  
Flowers in July.

Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MALCOLM in 1767.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington. Scentless. G.





N<sup>o</sup> 617



IXIA CAPILLARIS (*var.*  $\beta$ ) STRICTA.

WIRE-STEMMED IXIA.

ET

IXIA CAPILLARIS (*var.*  $\delta$ ) INCARNATA.

FLESH-COLOURED IXIA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid.* Num. 566.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *capillaris*  $\beta$  et  $\delta$ . vid. Num. 570.—Ubi ad lin. 1. pro (*var.*  $\gamma$ ) lege (*var.*  $\alpha$ )—et ad lin. 14. pro *capillaris* lege *stricta*.

To the article above quoted to we have only to add, that it is at all times easy to distinguish the flesh-coloured variety, given in the plate, from IXIA *aristata* or *flexuosa*, by its paper-like scariose membranous spathe, which has also five rib-like streaks ending in as many teeth, and is much larger in proportion than in those. The anthers in IXIA *capillaris* are also more closely and constantly squeezed together, or fascicled, than in *aristata* and *flexuosa*; in the pale blue or lilac variety the filaments are so closely pressed that they have the appearance of being monadelphous, whence the plant has been called a SISYRINCHIUM among the Nurserymen.

The drawings of both these were taken at Mr. COLVILLE'S in the King's-Road, Chelsea, where they flowered in April; the flesh-coloured one was lately imported by him from Holland. G.



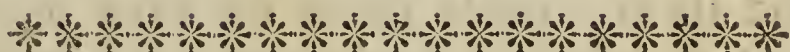




Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Jan. 31 1811. Worsam sculp.



TRITONIA CAPENSIS. LONG-TUBED  
TRITONIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos. 581 & 609.*—Quo in calce adde  
HOUTTUYNIA. *Houtt. Nat. Hist. v. 12. p. 448. Linn. pfl. Syst. 11. p. 523.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRITONIA *capensis*; spatha lanceolata cuspidato-attenuata, corolla venoso-striata: tubo longissimo: lacinia suprema erectiore ovata majore: reliquis lineari-oblongis divergenter-patentibus. G.

HOUTTUYNIA *capensis. Houtt. Nat. Hist. 12. p. 448. tab. 85. f. 3. Linn. pfl. Syst. 11. p. 523. tab. 85. f. 3.*

GLADIOLUS *roseus. Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 261. Coll. 5. 22. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 217.*

GLADIOLUS *striatus. Herb. Banks. exemplarium capense.*

Leaves grass-like, far attenuate. Stem often branched; outer valve of the spathe scariose, green at the base, longest, quite entire, somewhat keeled, awnedly attenuate. Corolla funnelform-clubbed; limb subbilabiate; tube filiform-cylindric, nearly twice the length of both limb and faux, three times longer than spathe; faux narrow, turbinate, slightly tumid at the base; segments blunt, uppermost nearly twice the broadest, irregular, rest regular, equal, rounded at the ends, and sometimes emarginate; stamens adscendent, anthers parallel, shorter than limb, above the faux; stigmas overtopping these. Scentless. Flowers in July.

In HOUTTUYN's Natural History this species serves him for the foundation of a new genus, to which he has given his own name; his essential character would nearly suit any genus of the

the

the whole natural order; the figure is good and the description very intelligible. We have retained his trivial name in preference to JACQUIN'S, both on account of priority and of its not being taken from colour, which in this natural family should be avoided as much as possible, a name without any meaning being greatly preferable to such; yet where we have found them already given we have never changed them. It is closely allied to the *GLADIOLUS longiflorus* of the COLLECTANEA, and the first variety of the same of the ICONES RARIORES, differing chiefly in the spathe, which in the last is blunt and dentate. Our specimen has no claim to the title of *roseus*, though the same bulb may produce one that has next season. This species is also closely allied to TRITONIA (*GLADIOLUS*) *lineata*, n. 487 of this work.

Above we have quoted both the Dutch and German editions of HOUTTUYN'S Natural History, but in general our quotation refers to the German translation only, printed at different periods in Nuremberg and translated by different hands. This very rare plant was introduced amongst us from the Cape, by the way of Holland, by Messrs. COLVILLE'S, Nurserymen, King's-Road, Chelsea, and is still very scarce. G,





## STAPELIA RADIATA. STARRY STAPELIA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Nectarium* duplici stellula tegente genitalia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STAPELIA *radiata*; ramis confertis brevibus: dentibus conicis acutis, corollæ laciniis distantibus replicatis nudis: fundo elevato tiaræformi, pedunculis geminis.

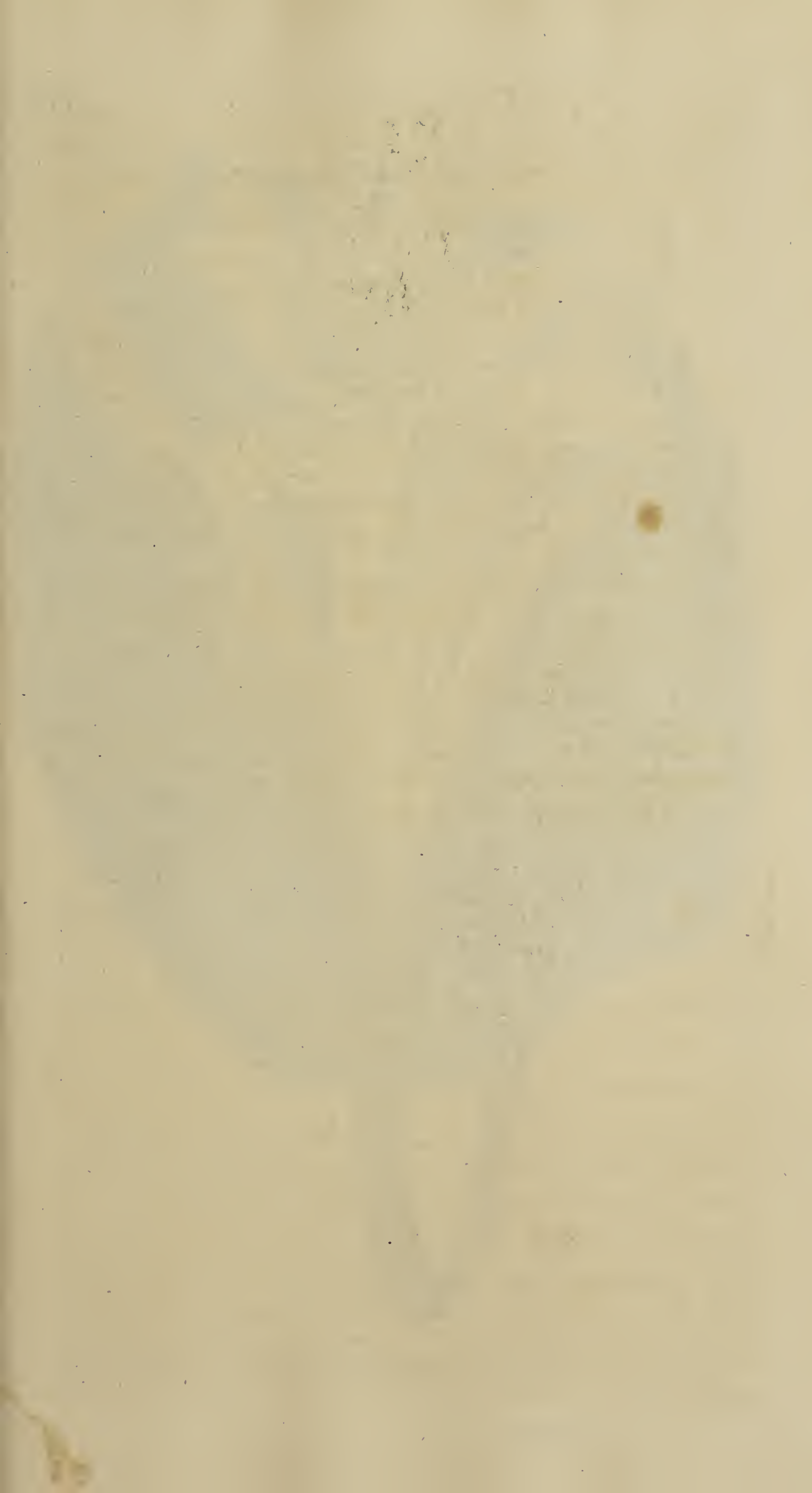
This species comes very near to *STAPELIA cæspitosa* of MASSON, *t.* 29, but differs in the segments of the corolla not being ciliated, and in the peduncles generally coming in pairs.

When the corolla opens, the laciniaë are doubled back as sharply as if pinched, enclosing the segments of the calyx in the fold so completely that the flower appears to have no calyx. After the flowering is over these expand and close again, as is usual in the genus, when the calyx comes in sight. The nectary consists of five tongue-shaped hollow bodies, supported upon small pedicles, disposed in the form of a star, the five points of which meet at the centre of the flower, where there appears to be a perforation opposite the points of the germen. Between these are five round yellow bodies divided by a dark line having an anther-like appearance, from each of these proceed what we would call the two lobes of the  
 anther,

anther, or in the language of SWARTZ, the pollen-masses, club-shaped, lying each in a hollow, in which they are confined by the nectary, one ray of which covers a right and left-hand lobe of two different anthers. Upon the removal of this star the lobes of the anthers rise up, sometimes suddenly with a spring, sometimes more gradually, and, if touched with the point of a pin, discharge a colourless fluid.

We have been thus particular in describing these parts, because being more simple than in most of the species it seemed to throw some light on their uses. The five rays of the star pointing exactly to the centre of the corolla seem admirably calculated to direct a fluid pollen more surely to the real stigmas lying immediately under their points. We would not however speak with too much certainty of the perforation of the centre of the corolla, having used only a common lens, and not having observed such an opening in any other species that we have examined.

The plant from which our drawing was made was sent us by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, in August. It is a free blower, flowers coming in succession through most part of the year. Has an ill smell and little beauty to recommend it. The Stapelias are generally kept in the dry stove, but we learn from the Rev. Mr. BALE, that many of them thrive better, and flower with more certainty, if kept in the bark stove and watered plentifully.





*Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis S<sup>r</sup> Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1803. F. Sanson sculp.*



PTEROSPERMUM ACERIFOLIUM. MAPLE-  
LEAVED PTEROSPERMUM.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* simplex 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 20, quorum  
5 sterilia. *Caps.* lignosa 5-locularis. *Sem.* alata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PTEROSPERMUM *acerifolium*; foliis subrotundis peltatis  
repando-crenatis.

PTEROSPERMUM *acerifolium*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 729.

PENTAPETES *acerifolia*; foliis cordatis repandis. Linn.  
*Amæn. Acad.* 1. p. 134. *Sp. Pl.* 959.  
*Reichard.* 3. p. 331. *Cavan. Diff.* 3.  
p. 131. t. 44. *Mart. Mill. Diæt.*

PTEROSPERMADENDRUM folio aceris, flore fructuque  
majore. *Amman. Com. Petrop.* 8. p.  
216. t. 16 et 17.

VELAGA *xylocarpa*. *Adanson*, p. 389. *Gærtn. fruct.* 2. p. 245.  
t. 133. f. 2.

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The first mention we find of this plant is in the eighth volume of the Petersburg Commentaries, by Professor AMMAN. LINNÆUS established the genus in his *Flora Zeylanica*, under the name of PENTAPETES, but having afterwards admitted PENTAPETES *phænicea* as a species, this name is now generally applied to the latter, undoubtedly a different genus, and SCHREBER in his edition of the *Genera Plantarum*, restored, as nearly as possible, AMMAN'S original name, taken from the winged seed, in which he has been followed by WILLDENOW  
and

and MARTIN. A native of the East-Indies, where it grows into a tree; the bark is covered with a white wool, as is the under side of the leaves, which are peltate and supported on long footstalks thickened at both ends. Flower terminal, sweet-scented. Calyx very like thick buff leather. Petals white, oblong, the length of the calyx, widened at the tip, oblique, inserted into the receptacle. Real stamens fifteen, with long twisted anthers; filaments united at the base; among these are five club-pointed bodies, twice the length and much stouter than the filaments, as these are the only internal parts which come in sight without forcibly opening the flower, this has the appearance, when superficially observed, of being pentandrous; but these bodies have no anthers. Has been some time known in our collections, but we have never heard of its having flowered in this country until last September, at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAMES at Old-Brompton, where our drawing was taken.

Must be kept in the stove in the Winter, but in the Summer may be removed into the greenhouse. Is propagated by seeds imported from the East-Indies.





## BABIANA STRICTA. UPRIGHT BABIANA.

*Class and Order.*

## TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num. 576.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BABIANA *stricta*; caule subassurgenter-stricto, foliis anguste ensiformibus, spatha tubo æquali, corollis infundibuliformi-campanulatis erectiusculis regularibus: laciniis acutis, organis æqualibus. G.

GLADIOLUS *strictus*. Hort. Kew. 1. 63. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 220.

GLADIOLUS *strictus* (δ) Herb. Banks.

IXIA *plicata*. Amæn. Acad. 4. 300, exclusis synonymis.

IXIA *villosa*. Jacq. Coll. 3. p. 267. Ic. rar. t. 284.

GLADIOLUS *plicatus*. Sp. Pl. 53. (excluso Breyn. in syn.)  
Murr. Syst. Veg. 86.

IXIA *scillaris*. Mill. Diæt. ed. 8. n. 3. Ic. tab. 155. f. 1.

In Hort. Kew. duæ, in Herb. Banks. quatuor obveniunt hujus speciei varietates; (α) IXIA *villosa*. Jacq. fragm. et hujus operis? (β) GLADIOLUS *plicatus* var. *angustifolia* Jacquini (δ) planta de qua agitur.

In nonnullis hujus generis individuis flores ejusdem spicæ inferiores irregulares dum superiores omnino regulares evadunt. Spathæ sæpius sursum gradatim minores, dum infima terminali duplo fit grandior. Antheræ quæ sub floris evolutione trifariam diriguntur sæpe denuo parallelæ evadunt æquamque præbent frontem. G.

Not having as yet had an opportunity to compare, in the living state, the two varieties of the Hort. Kew. nor the four of Herb. Banks. we have not ventured to enumerate them as such, or finally to distinguish them as species.

The

The present plant differs from *BABIANA plicata* in the greater regularity and uprightnes of its corolla, in being slenderer, its leaves and stem much firmer and less villous; flowers smaller, differing in fragrance, which in this plant is weak but pleasant; from *disticha* the difference is sufficiently evident. Cultivated in 1757 by Mr. PH. MILLER.

Our drawing was taken at the nursery of Mess. COLVILLE's, King's-Road, Chelsea, where it flowered in May. G.

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#### ERRATA IN FASCICULO POSTREMO.

Pag. 614, lin. 13, pro *scatente* lege *scatentes*.

———— lin. 17, pro *lacina* ——— *lacinia*.

———— lin. 18, pro *lacinia* ——— *spathæ*.

———— lin. 20, post *rotunda* infere *trilobato-trigona* : *lobis declivè compressis*.

Pag. 615, lin. 16. pro *corollæ* lege *corolla*.

Pag. 617, lin. 13, post *quoted* dele *to*.







TRITONIA DEUSTA. COPPER-COLOUR  
TRITONIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos. 581 & 609.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRITONIA *deusta*; limbo regulari inferne trigono urceolato: laciniis exterioribus gibbis intus areola atrofulva in jugum elevata notatis: unguibus opacis. G.

IXIA *deusta*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 60. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 205.

IXIA *gibba*. *Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 38. n. 31.

IXIA *crocata*; ( $\alpha$ ) macula atra supra fenestrata. *Thunb. diff.* 20. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 134.

( $\beta$ ) Areolis subobsolescentibus jugis depressioribus. G.

IXIÆ *miniata*; var. *Jacq. fragm. p.* 28. n. 96. t. 32. f. 3. ?

Leaves resembling those of *TRITONIA crocata*, from which as well as from *squalida* and *miniata* it differs in having the three outer alternate segments gibbous towards their base and bearing inwards a tawny-black spot furnished with a ridge-like excrescence, and further from the two first in not having any part of its ungues transparent or hyaline. Tube rather shorter than the spathe. Limb campanulate; laminæ of the segments ovate, blunt, patent, inner segments straighter; organs of fructification inclined-affurgent, nearly equal, much shorter than limb. From many well-preserved indigenous specimens we find it is but little altered by culture in our gardens. The tunic of the bulb is darker than in *crocata*. This species was first defined by Dr. SOLANDER in *Hort. Kew.* where we learn that it was introduced by Mr. MASSON. Flowers in May.

It is of easy culture, propagates rapidly both by seed and offsets, quite scentless but very ornamental. Our specimen was furnished by Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who have frequently imported it both from the Cape and Holland.

The term *fenestrata*, used by THUNBERG in the quotation above cited, is not meant to denote a transparent or hyaline quality, but merely that the spot has the appearance of a blank window or outlet; but in JACQUIN, transparency is intended to be expressed by that term. Since publishing the article TRITONIA *squalida* (supra 581) we have seen the FRAGMENTA of JACQUIN, in which we find the spike of that species admirably delineated in the 34th plate, fig. 2, and described in letter-press p. 28. n. 96. under the title of a variety of TRITONIA (IXIA) *fenestrata*; as we shall hereafter give that species, we shall reserve our further observations till then, and merely offer the above figure and description as a synonym to be added to the article of TRITONIA *squalida*. G.





Syd Edward del Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1803 E. Sanford sculp

## IXIA ERECTA. UPRIGHT IXIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 566.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *erecta*; spatha membranacea tubo filiformi brevior, laciniis patentissimis oblongo-ovalibus immaculatis, stigmatibus usque tubum discretis, antheris filamentis longioribus. G.

IXIA *erecta*. *Berg. plant. cap. p. 5. Thunb. diff. 18.* (cunctasne quoad varietates?) *prod. 10. Murr. Syst. Veg. 85. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 109. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1. tab. 18.* (vix propter figuras minores?) *Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 204.*

IXIA *polystachia*. *Sp. Pl. 51. Hort. Kew. 1. 58. Mart. Mill. Diet. Bot. Rep. tab. 155.*

IXIA *serotina*. *Salisb. prod. Hort. 35. n. 5.*

IXIA foliis lineari-gladiatis floribus alaribus et terminalibus. *Mill. ic. p. 104. t. 155. f. 2. Philos. trans. 52. 492.*

OBS. ORNITHOGALUM *spicatum*. *Pluk. alm. 272. t. 310. f. 1.* huc a Bergio allatum, synonymon nimis anceps, IXIÆ *scillaris* varietati albidæ æque respondens.—IXIA *thyrsiflora*, *De la Roche*, hujus ex synonymis omnino ejicienda et ad ARISTEAM *capitatam* transferenda.

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Bulb round, ovate, slightly compressed. Differs from IXIA *maculata*, N° 549, only in not having the large circular stain at the base of its limb, and is perhaps scarcely to be preserved as a distinct species. Our present variety is described by both LINNÆUS and BERGIUS, by the latter with the greatest minuteness; the other varieties with which we are acquainted are green and yellow, of the first of which there is a specimen under the title of IXIA *viridis* in the Bankian Herbarium. The yellow is figured by JACQUIN in his Hortus Schoenbrunnensis. All scentless.

Our

Our plant generally blows very late in the Summer, whence we suppose Mr. SALISBURY derived his trivial name. Said by THUNBERG to be common about Cape Town.

Is one of the oldest inhabitants of its family in our green-houses; cultivated by MILLER together with *IXIA flexuosa* in 1757; propagates most abundantly, requiring little or no care.

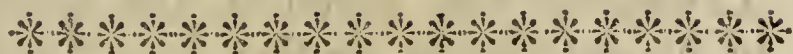
Our drawing was taken the latter-end of June, at the nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington. G.







## IXIA FLEXUOSA. FLEXUOSE IXIA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 566.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- IXIA *flexuosa*; tubo gracili paulatim ampliato: limbo infra breviter campanulato-contracto: laciniis ovali-oblongis patentibus, stigmatibus haud usque tubum discretis. *G.*
- IXIA *flexuosa*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 51. *Mill. Dict.* 8. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 58. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. p. 31. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 202.
- IXIA *polystachia*. *Burm. flor. cap. prod.* 1. var. *maculata* more *IXIÆ maculatæ*.
- IXIA *erecta* var. *violacea*. *Thunb. Diff.* 18. ?
- IXIA *capitata*. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 232.
- IXIA foliis linearibus, floribus spicatis sessilibus. *Mill. ic. tab.* 156. f. 2. *cujus specimen apud Herb. Bankf. reponitur.*

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Bulbs plano-convex or rather somewhat depressedly flat upwards and umbilicately convex underneath. Leaves linear, ensiform, grassy, nerved, three inner ones sheathing the stem nearly to the flowers. Stem upright, gracilescently filiform, generally lax and somewhat bent, longer than the leaves, 1—3 feet high, simple or branched; branches 3—6, paniculately disposed, often subdivided, upright. Flowers 6—10, in a short oblong spike. Spathe scariose, membranous, commonly denticulate. Tube mostly shorter than the limb, which is somewhat campanulately narrowed at its base, segments obtuse: alternate ones rather narrower. Stigmas distinct to about the base of the anthers, recurved. Anthers loose, or not squeezed together, sometimes curved and connivent at the summit and base. Varies with white, white with red streaks, red and violet-coloured flowers, which are also frequently stained,

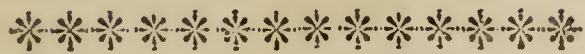
stained, as in *IXIA maculata*; too nearly allied to *IXIA patens* (a variety of which is JACQUIN'S *IXIA leucantha*) differing in little else except size and colour and the campanulate contraction of the limb at the base.

Although LINNÆUS has given it the specific name of *flexuosa*, yet in his description he says it is "a flore ad florem parum flexus." This now vague and inappropriate name most probably led THUNBERG to suspect it to be a variety of his "*secunda*," which is truly flexuose. The plant described and figured as a variety of this by Mr. CURTIS, N° 127 of this work, has partly its habit and partly that of *IXIA conica*, and is so equally claimed by both, that we have named it "*hybrida*;" it has the flat hypocrateriform stained base of *conica*, and the polystachious stem, white corolla, and fragrance of this, but does not expand so freely as it, nor so shyly as *conica*, and the leaves are rather more glaucous than in either of these. Cultivated by MILLER in 1757. Propagates freely. In bulb *IXIA flexuosa*, *hybrida*, *patens*, and *conica*, agree together, but differ from *IXIA erecta* and *maculata*. All our varieties were drawn in April at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES'S. G.





GLADIOLUS BLANDUS ( $\alpha$ ). FAIREST  
CORN-FLAG.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos.* 538 & 562.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- GLADIOLUS *blandus*; laciniis semicampanulato-ringentibus subnutantibus tubo subæqualibus: suprema elliptico-concava: lateralibus oblongo-lanceolatis: infimis recto-patulis angustioribus: media acutiore. G.
- GLADIOLUS *blandus*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 64. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 99. *iterum t.* 188. *Ejus Recens.* GLADIOLUS *albidus*.
- GLADIOLUS *albidus*. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. t. 256. *Coll. Suppl.* 21. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 211.
- GLADIOLUS *carneus*. *De la Roche, Disc. p.* 30. *tab.* 4. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 2. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syst.* 11. 63. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 8. 111.
- GLADIOLUS floribus patentibus externe carneis interne candidis stella maculisque purpureis insignitis, lacinia suprema maxima. *Breyn. ic. rar.* 2. t. 70. 2.
- ( $\alpha$ ) Carneo-albescens. *Hort.-Kew.*
- ( $\beta$ ) Niveus laccato-emarcescens. *Bot. Rep. t.* 99.
- ( $\gamma$ ) Purpureo-albescens. *Jacq. & Bot. Rep. t.* 188.

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Leaves ensiform, nerved, shorter than the stem, which is from six inches to two feet high, 3—10 flowered. Flowers large, tube shorter than the spathe, segments varying much in size, sometimes acute, sometimes retuse-mucronate, and often subundulate. Scentless. Closely allied to *GLADIOLUS carneus*, N<sup>o</sup> 591. All the varieties are very ornamental, blow freely, and propagate plentifully both by seed and offsets. Flowers in June. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Our drawing was made at the nursery of Messrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD, Kensington. G.









BABIANA DISTICHA. HYACINTH-SCENTED  
BABIANA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num. 576.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BABIANA *disticha*; foliis rigidiusculis subvillosis plicis alternatis, scapo stricto, floribus distichis: tubo spatha triplo longiore: laciniis æqualibus lineariblongis alternis crispatis. G.

GLADIOLUS *plicatus*. *Jacq. ic. rar. 2. t. 237. Coll. 4. 155.*

Leaves shorter than the stem, oblong-lanceolate, thinly villose, ciliate, deep green, plaits deeply furrowed; corolla nearly regular and upright; segments patently recurved, obtuse, longer than faux and tube, upper one rather the largest. Flowers so exceedingly fragrant, that we do not know a plant on this account more desirable: scent somewhat like that of the Single Oriental Hyacinth, but much more exquisite. Native of the Cape. Is easily increased, but like the whole of this genus is not so free a blower as *Ixia*, *Watsonia*, or *Gladiolus*; we should think it advisable not to remove the roots from their pots above once in three or four years, as these require to be of a good age before they flower at all, and are not nearly so liable to rot as many of the species of *Ixia* and *Gladiolus*.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. COLVILLES, King's-Road, Chelsea, where it flowered in June. G.





N<sup>o</sup> 627



CISTUS ALGARVENSIS<sup>i</sup>. ALGARVÉ CISTUS.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus.  
*Capsula.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CISTUS *algarvensis*; arborescens exstipulatus, caule affurgente, pedunculis subpaniculatis pilosis, calycibus triphyllis acutis hirsutis, foliis incanis ovato-lanceolatis.

HELIANTHEMUM algarviense Halimi folio, flore luteo punicante macula insignito. *Tourn. Inst.* 250?

CISTUS fruticosus erectus foliis oppositis sessilibus oblongis utrinque incanis, calycibus triphyllis. *Mill. Icon.* 290?

This beautiful little shrub was raised from seeds received from Portugal by Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurseryman at Hackney. It comes very near to some of the varieties of CISTUS *halmifolius*, particularly to variety  $\gamma$  of MARTYN, the one figured in MILLER'S *Icones*, which probably belongs to this species; but our plant seems never to grow erect, nor are the branches decussated; it is likewise of much humbler growth.

There is a specimen without name in the Bankian Herbarium, brought from the province of Algarvé in Portugal, by MASSON, with an extremely hairy calyx, in other respects exactly agreeing with this; culture may probably occasion it to lose much of its hairiness.

The calyx consists of three equal very sharp-pointed leaves, without any trace of the two narrower ones. The leaves of the flowering branches are not hoary. Flowers in July and August. May be propagated by seeds, which it rarely produces with us, or by cuttings, and treated as a hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring only to be protected from severe frost.







*Wm Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb 4. 1863. E. Saxon sculp.*



## PETREA VOLUBILIS. TWINING PETREA.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, maximus, coloratus. *Cor.* rotata? *Caps.* bilocularis in fundo calicis. *Sem.* solitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PETREA *volubilis.* Hort. Cliff. 319. Spec. Pl. 873. Jacq. Amer. 180. tab. 114. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. 3. 313.

HOUSTOUN first discovered this plant at Vera Cruz in New Spain, and named it in honour of the then Lord PETRE, who was much attached to Botany, but unfortunately died of the small-pox when a very young man, having in his life-time erected the most magnificent conservatory then existing in Europe.

There appears to be two varieties of this shrub, one with white, the other with violet-coloured corollas, but the calyx in both is blue; ours is the precise variety described by JACQUIN, who found it in Martinique, where he says it ascends to the top of trees twenty feet high. The corolla, which is five-cleft and subbilabiate, is of very short duration, but as the calyx is a conspicuous part of the flower, the long racemes hanging pendent from the extremities of the branches make a handsome appearance for some time. It has been suspected that the male and female flowers are distinct; as only one bunch was produced we cannot decide the question, but the pistils appeared to us to be either totally wanting or very imperfect.

It is a very ornamental shrub, requires to be kept constantly in the stove, and might be advantageously planted in a box in the corner of the tan-pit and trained to the rafts or to a trellis, thrives best in rich loam and loves a warm moist air.

Imported by Mr. WOODFORD from St. Vincent's, in whose stove at Vauxhall it flowered, as we believe, for the first time in this country, in August last: in the West-Indies its blossoms are produced in November.

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IXIA POLYSTACHIA. LILY OF THE VALLEY-  
SCENTED IXIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *polystachia*; tubo capillari spatha 2-3plo longiore: laciniis ligulato-oblongis complanatis regularibus, antheris didymo-rotundis, stigmatibus usque tubum discretis fissohiantibus. G.

IXIA *polystachia*. Jacq.  *Ic. rar. 2. t. 275. Coll. 3. p. 269. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 110. Bot. Rep. 128. ejus Recens. app. 40.*

IXIA *scillaris*.  $\beta$ .  *supra N<sup>o</sup>. 542. Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syst. 11. p. 33. tab. 77. f. 2. tantum vero propter florem decerptum seorsim delineatum.*

IXIA *retusa*.  *Salisb. prod. hort. 35. n. 11. Mart. Mill. Dict.*

OBS. IXIÆ *scillaris* characterem (olim ad speciem præmissam pro varietate recipiendam adaptatum) prius retractatum hic de novo tradimus; nempe, "IXIA *scillaris*; spatha tubo æquali, laciniis spatulatis subirregulariter digestis: laminis concavis, antheris brevibus oblongis conniventer deflexis, stigmatibus infundibuliformi-hiantibus antheris subjectis." G.

The above species is here separated from IXIA *scillaris*, under which we had left it as a variety in our 542d article. Besides, in the characters above detailed, this further differs from that in being a taller slenderer plant with much narrower grass-like leaves, having a far shallower lateral excision and never curled or undulate; Rachis less flexuose, fewer flowered, flowers fragrant with their segments regularly and equidistantly disposed; tube proportionably longer; stigmas more cleft and their funnel- or club-form nearly obsolete. Each varies with white and with paler flowers. Both remarkable for a proportionately small regular subglobular bulb with a dark brown covering, for their funnel-shaped hiant stigmas, which should be observed with a glass, both commonly 2-3-4-branched. The flowers of our specimen were unusually large and the stem simple. This flowers in May, *scillaris* in January or February. Our drawing was taken from an imported bulb at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington. G.



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N<sup>o</sup> 630





## IXIA COLUMELLARIS. VARIEGATED IXIA.

*Class and Order.*

## TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num. 566.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *columellaris*; foliis gramineis, spatha brevi, tubo stricto, laciniis subcoriaceo-firmulis ligulato-oblongis rotatis, staminibus columnariter compactis basi tantum concretis. G.

IXIA *variegata*. *Herb. Banks. exempl. capense.*

Bulb round, compressed, covered with a tunic of parallel rib-like fibres reticulately contracted upwards. Leaves 3-4, grass-like, narrow, nerved, shorter than the stem. Stem upright, strict, generally with one or two short branchlets. Spathe scariose, membranous, denticulate. Tube filiform, strict, rather longer than the segments which are linear, slightly attenuated downwards, and not separated quite to the mouth of the tube. Stamens form an upright column, filaments semicylindrical and connate at their base only, anthers subulate-oblong, longer than their filaments; which last are the length of the pistil; stigmas slightly recurved, projecting from between the stamens near the base of the anthers. Corolla on the outside of a dingy purplish white, within exceedingly brilliant and iridescently variegated in circles, with a dark spot at the base of the limb. When smelt close to, a strong scent is perceived, very much resembling that of the Tongo Bean (*BARYOSMA Tongo*). It expands its flowers about eight in the morning if the weather is hot, clear, and still, but closes again about noon, opening in the same manner several days in succession. Differs from *IXIA monadelphica* in the filaments not being connate beyond their base, in habit of expansion, and in being fragrant; flowers in August; is easily increased both by seeds and offsets. The drawing was taken from a plant purchased at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S Nursery, Hammersmith. G.







WATSONIA HUMILIS. LAKE-COLOURED  
WATSONIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- WATSONIA *laccata*; foliis angustioribus verticaliter ensiformibus strictis tortiusculis, spatha tubo fauce limboque invicem æqualibus, pistillo laciniis pariles acutas regulari-patulas subæquante. *G.*
- WATSONIA *humilis* foliis lineari ensiformibus tubo floris longissimo. *Mill. Ic. p. 198. t. 297. f. 2.*
- GLADIOLUS *laccatus*. *Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. t. 232. Coll. 4. p. 171. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 215.*
- WATSONIA *erubescens*. *Herb. Banks. exempl. capense.*

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This is one of the smaller species of its genus, the Cape specimens we have seen being generally from eight inches to a foot high and the leaves about the third of an inch broad, linear and shorter than the stem. Corolla one uniform colour recurved, in JACQUIN'S figure refracted. Spathe acute. Faux a complete cylinder. Segments quite regular, oblong-ovate, acute. Anthers above the faux below the stigmas: 4-6 flowers in the primary spike. Differs from WATSONIA *roseo-alba* in a proportionably shorter tube, from *Meriana* in a perfectly regularly and recurvedly patent limb, from *iridifolia* in a proportionately longer spathe, quite regular limb, and equal segments. Flowers in May. Our drawing was made at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES'S Nursery, Kenfington, where it had been lately imported from Holland. Raised originally in this country from seed brought from the Cape, by Captain HUTCHINSON, to MILLER, in the year 1754. *G.*

WATSONIA BENTLEYI, NEW SPECIES

WATSONIA

WATSONIA BENTLEYI, NEW SPECIES

WATSONIA

WATSONIA BENTLEYI, NEW SPECIES

WATSONIA BENTLEYI, NEW SPECIES

WATSONIA BENTLEYI, NEW SPECIES

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 WATSONIA BENTLEYI, NEW SPECIES

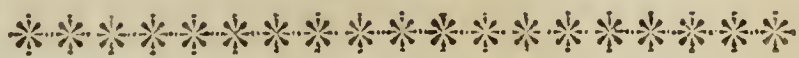
This is one of the most beautiful of its genus, the flowers  
 specimens we have seen being generally from eight to ten  
 a foot high and the leaves about the size of an ordinary  
 lily and broader than the stem. The leaves are rather narrow  
 occurred in Watson's garden at the Cape. The flowers  
 a complete elliptical shape, the petals are rather  
 some. Another specimen below the flowers is a  
 in the variety of the flowers from Watson's garden  
 a particularly fine specimen from Watson's garden  
 regularity and symmetry, the flowers are in a  
 position, some of the petals being larger and oval  
 flowers. The flowers are of a pale yellow color, and  
 the flowers are of a pale yellow color, and the  
 a bed from the garden of the Cape. The flowers  
 at the Cape, the flowers are of a pale yellow color,  
 the flowers are of a pale yellow color, the flowers







## GLADIOLUS MILLERI. MILLER'S CORN-FLAG.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *Milleri*; foliis prænervosis, spatha turgida tubum strictissimum subexcedente, floribus erecto-secundis bilabiato-campanulatis hinc femiurceolato-gibbis: lacinia superiore lateralibus angustiore. G.

ANTHOLYZA foliis linearibus fulcatis floribus albis uno versu dispositis. *Mill. Dict. n. 2. Ic. p. 27. tab. 40.*

GLADIOLUS *secundus*.  $\beta$ . *Herb. Banks. exempl. capense.*

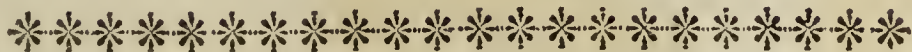
Bulb about the size of a pigeon's egg fastigiately ovate. Leaves 4-5, ensiform-lanceolate with many prominent nerves (whence MILLER's idea of their being fulcate) shorter than the stem which is generally about a foot high, reclined and flexuose at the rachis. Flowers pointing one way, uprightish, large, inconspicuous, scentless. Outer valve of the spathe convolute, turgid, greenish, generally suffused with purplish brown, reaches nearly to the middle of the faux in some, in others scarcely to the top of the tube. Tube fleshy, very strict, peduncle-like, much shorter than the segments of the limb, which are urceolately turgid downwards on the under side; upper middle segment narrower than its side ones resembling in shape the lowest; segments in general linear-oblong, equal in length, patent upwards, two upper lateral ones rather the broadest; stamens not half their length. The corolla on its first emergence from its spathe is quite white, but gradually changes to the colour exhibited in the plate; which characteristic is noticed by MILLER in his general, though he calls it white in his specific description. Closely allied to GLADIOLUS *undulatus* and *floribundus*. Its tube is singularly solid, fleshy, and somewhat brittle. Raised by MILLER from Cape seed in 1757; flowers in April. We have never yet found the above cited figure of MILLER's adduced as a synonym or quoted as a species in any book known to us. In the Bankian Herbarium there is a Cape specimen. Our figure was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington; the plant was not so much reclined at the rachis, nor so many flowered as usual, as the entire inflorescence of a strong plant could not have been shewn in our sized page. G.







## CASSIA CORYMBOSA. CORYMBOUS CASSIA.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Antheræ* supremæ 3 steriles; infimæ 3 rostratæ. *Legumen*.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CASSIA *corymbosa*; foliis trijugis lanceolatis subfalcatis glabris, glandula inter infima, corymbis pedunculatis axillaribus, leguminibus cylindricis. *Lamarck Encycl.* 1. p. 644. art. 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 517.

LAMARCK has given an accurate description of this beautiful shrub from a plant that flowered in the Botanic Garden at Paris, adding that of the seed-vessel from an imported specimen. The leaves are without stipules, consist generally of three pair of leaflets, between the two lowermost of which is a small conical sharp-pointed gland: the bunches of flowers, about eight in each, stand upon peduncles the length of the leaves to which they are axillary. According to LAMARCK is a native of Buenos Ayres, in South America.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall, in August, from a plant purchased of Mr. NORTH, Nurseryman at Lambeth, who says he raised it from seeds received from the West-Indies about seven years ago. We are informed by Mr. WATSON, Gardener to Mr. WOODFORD, that whilst confined in a pot and kept in the stove it never flowered, removed into the greenhouse it suffered from the cold, but when planted in the border of the conservatory it thrived exceedingly and flowered freely, making a very ornamental shrub about five or six feet high. May be increased by cuttings.









PUNICA NANA. DWARF POMEGRANATE  
TREE.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus superus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* multiloculare polyspermum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PUNICA *nana*; foliis linearibus, caule fruticoso. *Sp. Pl.* 676. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 160. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 981. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

PUNICA *americana nana* seu *humillima*. *Tournef. Inst.* 636.

The PUNICA *nana*, of which no figure has, to our knowledge, been hitherto given, is a shrub of humble growth, in other respects so closely allied to PUNICA *Granatum*, that perhaps they might be considered as mere varieties, at least it is difficult to find distinguishing characters, the leaves of our plant not being narrower in proportion to the length than in the other. Is generally supposed to be a native of the West-Indies, and BROWN, in his History of Jamaica, mentions a larger and smaller variety of PUNICA, cultivated there, but does not say whether indigenous or not, nor do we find the other authors who have mentioned it, sufficiently explicit to admit of ascertaining its native country.

It is wonderful that so beautiful a shrub, cultivated by MILLER so long since as the year 1731, and easily propagated by layers, should not be more common; certainly there are few inhabitants of the greenhouse more ornamental, continuing full three months in blossom.

MILLER informs us, that when the flowers begin to appear, if the plants are exposed to the open air, the buds will fall off without opening; and recommends that they should at this time be placed in an airy glass-case, and a large share of air be admitted in warm weather.

Perhaps, for want of attending to these directions, few cultivators have seen this shrub in full beauty, as it appeared in the conservatory at Mr. WOODFORD'S, where our drawing was taken.





SCUTELLARIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-  
FLOWERED SCUTELLARIA.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* ore integro: post florescentiam clauso, operculato.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCUTELLARIA *grandiflora*; foliis cordatis inciso-crenatis utrinque pubescentibus petiolo brevioribus, spicis brevissimis tetragonis, corollis hirsutis bracteis quater longioribus.

This species approaches very near to the *Scutellaria orientalis*, especially to the variety found in Georgia, by TOURNEFORT, and described in his travels: but besides that his plant has yellow flowers, ours differs in having much shorter spikes, corolla larger in proportion to the size of the bractæ, leaves rounder, less tomentose underneath, but soft like velvet on both sides; the flowers are scentless, and, as well as the whole plant, intensely bitter. A hardy perennial. Flowers in July.

The specimen from which our drawing was made, was sent us by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, who raised it from seeds sent him from Siberia.









RHODODENDRON DAURICUM. DOTTED-  
LEAVED RHODODENDRON.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus subinfundibuliformis. *Stam.* declinata. *Caps.* 5-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RHODODENDRON *dauricum*; foliis glabris punctatis nudis, corollis rotatis. *Sp. Pl.* 562. *Pall. Ross.* 1. p. 47. t. 32. *Bot. Rep.* t. 4. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 604.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS folio glabro majusculo, amplo flore roseo. *Ann. Ruth.* 181. t. 27.

ANDROMEDA foliis ovatis utrinque punctatis. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 124. n. 10.

This very beautiful shrub is, according to PALLAS, peculiar to the subalpine tracts of eastern Asia, occurring chiefly in the northern parts of Siberia between the Jenisea and Lena rivers, where the northern sides of the mountains in the beginning of May are entirely empurpled by it. It must of course be considered as a very hardy plant, though like many other inhabitants of the coldest regions, when cultivated in this country, from the greater mildness of our winters it is apt to expand its flowers prematurely, which are usually destroyed by subsequent frosts and cold winds. On this account it is better, as soon as the blossoms begin to appear, to remove the plant under shelter, where it will prove exceedingly ornamental in the very depth of winter; but should the frost begin early and continue so long as to retard the opening of the blossoms till its

its natural season, it might be suffered to continue in the open border.

GMELIN remarks a resemblance between this plant and *AZALEA lapponica*, which comes much nearer to *RHODODENDRON ferrugineum*: perhaps it was this observation that led MURRAY in the 13th and 14th editions of the *Systema Vegetabilium* to quote *LEDUM groenlandicum* of the *Flora Danica* (*The Labrador Tea*) as a synonym; an error which PALLAS has properly corrected. The leaves, which are dotted on both sides, continue all the Winter on the plant in Siberia and, as in our specimen, change to a brown colour; it sometimes however happens with us that all of them fall off before the appearance of the flowers. The leaves and more especially the bark have a strong aromatic taste and smell, and the scales of the flower-buds diffuse this odour some distance; but, when separated from these, the flowers themselves appear to us to be scentless.

Our drawing was made at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. of Vauxhall, from a very fine specimen, which began to expand its blossoms in the open air in the beginning of January, and was then removed under shelter.

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#### ERRATA IN FASCIEULO POSTREMO.

N. 621, lin. 20, pro *hujus operis?* lege *Babiana stricta* ( $\alpha$ ) *hujus operis*,  
*infra n. 637.*

N. 624. p. 2. l. 6, pro *it is* lege *that the stem is.*

N. 627, lin. 1 & 3. pro *cl. arvense* lege *algarvensis.*





BABIANA STRICTA ( $\alpha$ ). DARK-BLUE-  
FLOWERED UPRIGHT BABIANA.



BABIANA *stricta*.—*Vide supra Num.* 621.

( $\alpha$ ) Corolla saturate cærulea, tubo et basi laciniarum e purpureo-nigris. *Soland. Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220.

IXIÆ *villosæ* var. *Jacq. fragm.* p. 22. n. 76. tab. 14. f. 3.

This very beautiful variety was introduced into Kew gardens by Mr. MASSON. We did not observe whether it had the same scent as its co-species given N° 624.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. COLVILLE'S, King's-Road, Chelsea.

JACQUIN has published a beautiful figure of it in his FRAGMENTA, several numbers of which have been lately received in England. G.

ERRATUM.

N° 576, p. 2, lin. 14, pro N° 339, lege N° 539.









BABIANA SPATHACEA. STIFF-LEAVED  
BABIANA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num. 576.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BABIANA *spathacea*; foliis plicatis rigidissimis pungentibus, bractea spathæformi aristata, spathis imbricatis subaristatis nudis turgescens, tubo longo: laciniis regulari-patentibus. G.

GLADIOLUS *spathaceus*. Thunb. *Diff. n. 25. prod. 9. Linn. Suppl. 96. Willd. Sp. Pl. 1. 221.*

Leaves narrow, linear-lanceolate, villose, (those of old plants with us commonly naked, but those of the younger bulbs always pubescent) very rigid, deeply plicate, terminating in an awn-like prickle, petioles long, widened at their bases. Stem from four inches to near three feet high, with from two to four adpressed branches and an upper spathe-like bract or cauline leaf with a very long awn; rachis scarcely flexuose, many-flowered. Spathes imbricate-distich, largish, somewhat membranous, naked, smooth, twice shorter than the corolla, awned-acuminate and sometimes torn. Corolla narrow-funnel-formed, upright: tube filiform, straight: segments divided to the tube, than which they are twice shorter, linear-oblong, alternate ones inclined to lanceolate, all regularly patent, turbinate contracted downwards, three of them generally terminated by a soft mucro. Anthers incumbent, linear, above the base of the segments, beneath the stigmas. In some luxuriant dried native specimens the spathes are pellucid and their awns something longer than with us. The least pubescent of its family yet known to us. Found by THUNBERG at the Cape in Bockland and Hantum flowering during our winter months. As yet, we suppose, only in the collection of Mr. Alderman HIBBERT, at Clapham, by whom it has been lately imported and with whom it flowered in June last, most probably for the first time in Europe. G.



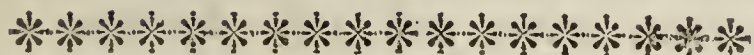


N<sup>o</sup> 639



Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo: Crescent Apr. 1. 1863 F. Sanson sculp

GENTIANA CILIATA. FRINGED-FLOWERED  
GENTIAN.



- *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* monopetala. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *Receptaculis* 2 longitudinalibus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GENTIANA *ciliata*; corollis quadrifidis margine ciliatis. *Sp. Pl.* 334. *Pollich. Pal.* n. 260. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. p. 105. n. 73. *Scop. Carn.* 1. p. 176. n. 287. *Jacq. Austr.* t. 113. *Martyn Mill. Dict.* n. 44. *Allioni Ped.* 555.

GENTIANA corollis quadrifidis, laciniis ferratis medio inciso-ciliatis, foliis lanceolatis linearibusque, caule flexuoso angulato. *Froelich. Gent.* p. 109. n. 43. *Willd. Spec.* 1. 1351.

GENTIANA corollis quadrifidis incisuris ciliatis. *Pallas Ross:* 2. p. 101. t. 92. f. 2. a. b.

GENTIANA flore quadrifido, ore ciliato. *Hall. Helv.* n. 653.

GENTIANA angustifolia autumnalis minor, floribus ad latera pilosis. *Baub. Pin.* 188.

GENTIANELLA cærulea oris pilosis. *Baub. Pin.* 108. *Gesn. fig. lig.* 1.

GENTIANA autumnalis, folio centaurii minoris, flore cæruleo. *Hort. Eyst. Autum. ord.* 2. t. 3. f. 2.

It appears uncertain whether the European, the American, and the Asiatic species are the same; our plant is the Siberian variety, and corresponds with the figure and description given by PALLAS, except that the stalk in his is quite erect. That figured in *Flora Danica*, t. 317, a native of Iceland,

land, seems to be a distinct species with quinquefid corollas and five stamens.

In JACQUIN'S figure of the European variety, the segments of the calyx are more equal, blunt, and short; and SCOPOLI describes four nectariferous glands at the base of the germ, which we could not discover in our plant; the American variety has broader leaves and larger flowers.

In this the leaves are subconnate, linear-lanceolate, acute, keeled underneath, the edges rolled back; Peduncles long, angular, and hollow; Calyx four-cornered, alternate segments longer, more acuminate, sharper keeled; Tube of the corolla veined in stripes, longer than the calyx: limb four-cleft: segments twisted, oblong, obtuse, deeply fringed at the sides. Stamens 4: filaments flat, concave, distinct but by approximation forming a tube round the germ, inserted into the base of the corolla: Anthers yellow, incumbent. Germ raised on a pedicel, squarish, twisted, unilocular: seeds very many. Style hardly any: stigmas orbiculate, so as to give the appearance of the flower's being monogynous, but when more carefully examined is found to be bipartite. Said by PALLAS to be biennial, but is really perennial; for although the flowering plant appears always to perish, yet it throws up a succession of young ones, at a considerable distance from the parent, close to the edge of the pot; hence it seems to be one of those plants which are continually shifting their place of growth, as if the same earth could not for a succession of years supply them necessary nourishment. Flowers in Autumn.

Raised from Siberian seeds by Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurseryman at Hackney. Is hardy, and requires a treatment similar to other alpine plants.







LONICERA IMPLEXA. MINORCA HONEY-SUCKLE.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* monopetala irregularis. *Bacca* polysperma 2-ocularis infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LONICERA *implexa*; floribus ringentibus verticillatis, bracteis lævibus, foliis perennantibus glabris oblongis: superioribus connato-perfoliatis: summis dilatatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 231. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 984.

The Minorca Honey-Suckle belongs to the division of Periclymenum, and approaches very near to *Lonicera Caprifolium*, differing principally in having small evergreen leaves, which on the lower part of the plant are narrower with straight sides; branches intricately interwoven; whorls containing fewer flowers; tube of the corolla straighter and segments of the limb shorter in proportion. The flowers are pale coloured, streaked with red, white within when first expanded, but changing to yellow as in the common Woodbine.

If less showy than some other species, it certainly yields to none in fragrance, and blossoms abundantly from Midsummer to Michaelmas.

Is hardy, but thrives best in a sheltered situation. At the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD's, from whose very curious collection of exotics, at Paddington, our drawing was taken in July 1801, it flourished with great vigour in the open air, in front of the conservatory.

May be propagated by cuttings, as other Honey-Suckles are.

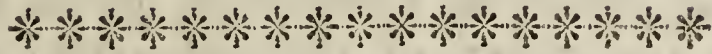
Introduced, according to *Hort. Kew.* about the year 1772, by Mons. RICHARD. Never before figured.







MELANTHIUM EUCOMOIDES. DWARF  
MELANTHIUM.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* unguiculato-hexapetala seu 6-partita unguibus in tubum concretis. *Germina* 3 jūcta supera stylis acuminata. *Stigmata* obsoleta. *Capsulæ* uniloculares introrsum conjunctæ istorsumque dehiscentes, stylis persistentibus rostratæ. *Semina* plurima rotunda. G.

*OBS.* *Radix* bulbus tunicatus. *Folia* 3—5, perraro plura, disticha, caulina, plana, minus sæpe fistulosa, infra vaginantia. *Scapus* de brevissimo et fere nullo speciatim bipedalis vel ultra evadit; *rachis* vel *pedunculi* angulati. *Flores* nudi spicati, aut paniculato-racemosi, nunc etiam umbellati. *Filamenta* unguibus vel summo tubo insistentia. *Capsulæ* coriaceo-membranaceæ nodulosæ rarius subinflatæ. *Anne* MELANTHIUM viride revera hujus generis? *Species* Americanæ et Indicæ certe depellendæ, VERATRO forsan adjiciendæ aut in alterum sive in plura colligandæ genera. WURMBEA omnino congener huc relata. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MELANTHIUM *eucomoides*; unguibus laciniarum corollæ compresso-stipitiforibus, laminis ovato-acuminatis infra membranaceo-auctis introrsum ventricose conniventibus, longitudine unguium. G.

MELANTHIUM *eucomoides*. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. t. 452. *Coll. suppl.* 104. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 269.

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Bulb tunicated, ovate, acuminate, integument dark brown. Caudex sometimes wholly under ground, and nearly obsolete, at other times 3—4 inches above it, covered by the imbricate cowed equitant bases of the leaves, which are

4—6 or even more, alternate, distich, oblong-lanceolate, recurved, smooth and somewhat shining with a middle longitudinal furrow, the upper ones ovate-lanceolate, sheathing the 1—8 flowered umbel by the sinus formed of their crowded bases; peduncles hid by the leaves, one-flowered, about an inch long, equal, thick, triquetral, attenuated downwards. Corolla terminal, somewhat herbaceous, petals campanulately radiating from the crown of the peduncles; ungues thick, fleshy, compressedly columnar; laminæ submembranous, streaked, incurved at their summits, and subgibbous outwards, rolling inwards they embrace the bases of the filaments which are brown, tumid, and stand on the upper extremity of the ungues, incurved, round, the length of laminæ and styles; anthers linear-oblong, purplish brown above the points of the petals; pollen yellow. Styles patent upwards. Stigmas small brown points. Seeds about the size of those of mustard. An inhabitant of the Cape, to be treated as a greenhouse plant. Flowers in February.

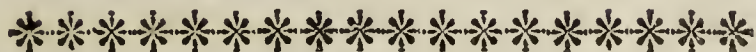
Our drawing was taken at the garden of Mr. WOODFORD, Vauxhall, a never-failing source of rare and new plants. G.







MASSONIA PUSTULATA. SHAGREEN-LEAVED  
MASSONIA.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 559.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MASSONIA *pustulata*; acaulis, foliis orbiculatis acutis diffuse  
fulcato-striatis: tuberculis pyramidatis sine ordine  
densis exasperatis, thyrso umbellato-congesto,  
collo denudato-elevato. G.

MASSONIA *pustulata*. *Jacq. Coll.* 4. 177. apud *Icones* omissa.

MASSONIA *scabra*. *MSS. Banks. Spec. capense Sp. v. con-*  
*servatum. Bot. Rep. tab.* 46.

Leaves round with a point, flat, recumbent, thick, leathery, of a deep shining green streaked with several distant furrow-like longitudinal lines converging at each end, upper surface thickly set with small conic tubercles in the manner of shagreen, but not beset with hairs, as in those of *MASSONIA echinata*. The bractes elliptic-lanceolate, large, foliaceous, hemming in the flowers like the calyx of a syngenesious plant, equal to the top of the tube. Pedicles about half the length of the flower. Corolla of a watery green; tube cylindrical, twice longer than the segment, equal to the stamens that stand on its neck, which is thickened, of a deeper green than any other part of the flower and, by the rolling back of the segments of its outer coat below the bases of the filaments, has the appearance of being prominent: segments ovate-acuminate, convolute, concave, with a transverse plait at their base. Filaments firm, cyathiformly arranged, as it were mediately inserted, whitish; style about their length, six-streaked. Stigma nearly obsolete, but, examined through a glass, hiant and fringed.

The

The tube of the corolla is filled with a clear nectareous liquid, which rising above the brim adds to the singular appearance of the plant.

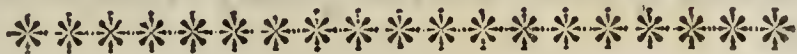
Flowers in January; without scent; of as easy culture as *Ixia*, *Gladiolus*, or any other Cape bulb.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Mess. COLVILLES, King's-Road. G.





LACHENALIA LANCEÆFOLIA. SPOTTED  
COPPERAS-LEAVED LACHENALIA.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 588.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia*; foliis lanceolato-acuminatis in orbem recumbentibus maculatis, pedunculis corolla campanulata triplo longioribus, laciniis recurvis: alternis revolutis depressioribus, germine stipitato. G.

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia*. *Jacq. ic. rar. 2. tab. 402. Coll. suppl. 69. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 178.*

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Leaves many, lying in a crowded circle round the stem, copperas-coloured, spotted, somewhat convolute upwards, and cowled at the base. Stem round, attenuated downwards, weak, generally recumbently assurgent, rachis interruptedly many-angled, owing to the decurrent bractes, of which many are barren and sit close to the side or under the fertile ones, all small and subulate. Flowers with deflex filiform pedicels, three times longer than the corolla, sparsely, but often crowdedly, disposed in an oblong raceme. Corolla regular, deeply six-parted, virescent upwards, within thickset with liver-coloured confluent dots, segments with their apices glandularly thickened and inflexedly-retuse, linear-oblong, equal, inner ones recurved to the base, outer ones revolute and thence shorter; when impregnation has taken place these all unroll, and converging protect the germ while it ripens into a capsule. Stamens upright, adnate to the claws of the segments, shorter than style and corolla. Style inclined, slightly curved, rather shorter than corolla. Germ elevated within the corolla on a stipitate

stipitate receptacle. A native of the Cape. Bulb and seed we had not an opportunity of observing, but their description will be found in JACQUIN.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington, who imported the bulb from Paris with many other new and rare plants.

We have seen a specimen having only three flowers and very narrow leaves.

Flowers in October. G.







LOBELIA CORONOPIFOLIA. BUCK'S-HORN  
LOBELIA.



*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Willd. Smith. Thunb.*

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Caps.* infera 2- seu 3-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LOBELIA *coronopifolia*; foliis lanceolatis dentatis, pedunculis longissimis. *Sp. Pl.* 1322. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 952. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 286.

LOBELIA foliis oblongis dentato-pinnatifidis, cauleque erecto hirtis, pedunculis elongatis. *Thunb. Prod.* 40.

RAPUNTIUM folio longo profunde dentato, florum petalis longissimis. *Burm. Afr.* 98. t. 38. f. 1.

RAPUNTIUM *æthiopicum*; flore cæruleo galeato, foliis coronopi. *Herm. Afr.* 18. *Breyn. Cent.* t. 88.

This is a showy plant from the size of its flowers, which in brilliancy perhaps surpasses those of every other species of *Lobelia*, the delicacy of the blue colour is inimitable. It varies with solitary flowers and with two on each peduncle. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced into the Kew Gardens by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1787. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse in winter.

Flowers in July and August.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall.

